



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Wednesday
10 June 1992

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Group Urges UN Supervision of Somali Cease-Fire

EA0906173092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The Horn of Africa standing committee on the Somali situation has called upon the United Nations and nongovernmental humanitarian organizations to send a supervisory team to Somalia to supervise the cease-fire agreement reached among the various Somali political organizations and the distribution of relief aid. Mr. Lesana Yohanes, chairman of the standing committee, made a statement to local and foreign reporters on the Baher Dar conference and a appeal to the international community.

In his statement, Mr. Lesana called on all Somali political organizations to implement the accord immediately, so that peace can prevail in the country, and to do everything possible to bring about a peaceful atmosphere in the country. He also noted that the standing committee is doing everything possible to solve the civil war in Somalia peacefully and to rehabilitate the war-affected people of Somalia.

Mr. Awad Ahmed al-(?Shirin) made a statement on behalf of the 11 Somali political organizations and thanked the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and President Meles Zenawi for their efforts toward the success of the Baher Dar conference.

Accord on EEC Development Aid to West Africa

AB0906165092 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1900 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The EEC-West Africa meeting has ended in Dakar. The meeting was aimed at signing an agreement on an indicative regional program; in other words, at fixing the amount for the first part of EEC development aid to West Africa. Here are the details by Gjiga Ndour:

[Ndour] The first financial protocol on all EEC financial aid to West Africa for the next 10 years under the Lome IV Convention began with 228 million European currency units, about 80 billion CFA francs, for the next four or five years. The meeting of finance ministers of 17 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries of West Africa and EEC representatives began yesterday and ended today in the signing of an indicative program. This program will enable the countries concerned to allocate the financial resources earmarked for the priority needs determined by the three parties; that is, the 16 countries of the Economic Community of West African States, Chad, and the EEC.

Three main fields for the use of these 80 billion CFA francs donated by the EEC were determined. Everything was geared toward the promotion of regional integration. These fields are natural resources management and environmental protection, transportation and communications, and human resources development. All projects

for the promotion of regional integration in these main fields may therefore benefit from the 90 billion CFA francs released by the EEC.

The EEC deputy managing director for development, Phillipe Soubestre, stressed at the closing of the proceedings this afternoon that the signing of the program is the result of true dialogue. He said the consultation made it possible to overcome the difficulties and petty misunderstandings. Phillipe Soubestre also appealed for the political willingness of Africans in order to implement successful economic integration. [passage omitted]

Portuguese Firms Studying Regional Investment

92P40199A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
8 May 92 p 7

[Text] In-depth studies are being conducted to discover investment opportunities in Africa for Portuguese industry. And the Lusophone states are not the only ones in mind.

The Department of International Cooperation, Markets and Business of the Portuguese Industrial Association [AIP] is exploring investment opportunities for Portuguese industry that may arise during the anticipated new political and economic phase in some African countries, including the Lusophone states.

The studies, whose target countries include Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, will extend Portugal's reach into Africa beyond the Lusophone African countries and place it within the framework of organized economic spheres such as CEAO [West African Economic Community], ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and SADCC [Southern African Development and Coordination Conference]. These organizations also encompass the Lusophone African countries.

Based on documentary analysis and field work that included contacts with international organizations, public administration agencies of the various countries, international and national banks (issuing and commercial banks), economic associations, and other institutions, country studies are being written that will furnish a "Global Report" that will be ready in June. The report is decreed by the director of the AIP's International Relations Department engineer Carvalho Pereira as "permitting the delineation and planning of concrete areas of activities in the field." The report will also include regional synopses of the countries being analyzed (CEAO, ECOWAS, SADCC), country study guidebooks for businessmen, up-to-date data bases, seminars and the possibility of support for businessmen on a case-by-case basis.

The envisaged guidebooks, each one dealing with seven countries—Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal—will contain information on five areas: 1. Economic Information (general, infrastructure, principal economic sectors,

economy, budget, finance and legislation); 2. Commercial Activities (imports, exports, customs tariffs, incentives, market situations and export products quotations); 3. Industrial Activity (character, principal existing units, enterprises to be privatized, etc.); 4. Foreign Investment (legislation, incentives, identifying opportunities, etc.); 5. Useful Information (diplomatic representation, banking system, air and maritime lines, etc.).

This is a very important task that has emerged at a unique moment in time to evaluate opportunities and give Portugal a new and clear view of the South.

In the case of Angola, the study will be concluded by election time, which could be of great use to Portuguese businessmen interested in that market.

*** Regional Oil, Natural Gas Surveyed**

92AF0835A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 pp 18, 42

[Text]

Algeria Total petroleum production: 33,200,000 metric tons (t)

Natural gas production: 1,560,000 terajoules

Refinery distillation capacity: 24,000,000 t.

Comments: Algeria has 920 onshore oil wells, producing 794,00 [as published] barrels a day (b/d).

Its four refineries have a combined capacity of 465,000 b/d. Onshore gas is liquified for export. No offshore oil or gas is produced, but exploration by Italy, Spain, Britain, the United States and Total of France continues.

Angola

Total petroleum production: 22,320,000 t

Offshore production: 20,000,000 t

Natural gas production: 6,100 terajoules

Refinery distillation capacity: 2,250,000 t

Comments: Oil reserves are estimated at two billion barrels and gas reserves at 5,000-billion cubic feet. Of the total 612 wells, only 428 are in production. It is clear that Angola's refinery capacity is far below its production and therefore presents the possibility of providing crude to South African refineries. Major offshore exploration activity and onshore exploration is being vigorously pursued by international companies, including Fina Angola, Chevron, Texaco-Sonangol-Total-Braspetro and Elf Angola. South African interest is on the increase.

Benin

Total petroleum production: 275,000 t

Comments: Benin's offshore Seine oil field has estimated reserves of 100-million barrels. The country's relatively small reserves have been boosted with the discovery of a 10,000 b/d U.S. oil field. Canada continues exploring offshore and onshore drilling is expected to start soon. Again, this West African country presents opportunities for South African involvement.

Burundi

Comments: No known oil or gas reserves exist in Burundi, although joint exploration with Zaire has been undertaken around Lake Tanganyika.

Cameroon

Total production: 8,480,000 t

Offshore production: 7,970,000 t

Refinery distillation capacity: 3,500,000 t

Comments: France has given up the offshore drilling it undertook on the Nigeria/Cameroon border. Onshore exploration by the U.S., Shell and Total-CFP continues. Cameroon's 180 wells provide excess crude which could be refined in South Africa and local firms are in contact with authorities in Cameroon.

Chad

Comments: Esso and Chevron of the U.S. lead a consortium which is carrying out onshore exploration in Chad. A planned refinery and pipeline depend on World Bank funding.

Congo

Total petroleum production: 7,038,000 t

Offshore production: 6,105,000 t

Natural gas production: 86 terajoules

Refinery distillation capacity: 1,100,000 t

Comments: Crude oil is the mainstay of Congo's economy, that which is not refined locally is exported to the U.S. Offshore exploration continues on a large scale and several new discoveries have been made. Elf Congo and Agip are the main companies operating in this country. There are some 400 wells in the Congo.

Djibouti

Comments: The petroleum and gas potential of Djibouti is unknown, but Chevron is interested in exploration.

Egypt

Total petroleum production: 42,845,000 t

Offshore production: 36,000,000 t

Natural gas production: 189,755 terajoules

Refinery distillation capacity: 22,700,000 t

Comments: Surplus crude from Egypt's huge 850,000 b/d production is exported. Many international companies are involved in on and offshore exploration, development and production.

Equatorial Guinea

Comments: Offshore exploration for natural gas and petroleum is underway. The Alba field, discovered in 1984 is being developed by the French and Spanish.

Ethiopia

Refinery distillation capacity: 804,000 t

Comments: The oil and natural gas potential of Ethiopia is being promoted in the U.S. and Canada. A rehabilitation of the Assab oil refinery is being undertaken.

Gabon

Total petroleum production: 7,750,000 t

Offshore production: 6,735,000 t

Natural gas production: 6,720 terajoules

Refinery distillation capacity: 2,300,000 t

Comments: Surely one of the greatest opportunities for South Africa's entrance into the oil industry of Africa. Gabon produces 100-million b/d of oil and refines 9-million b/d. The wells are mostly offshore although renewed interest onshore has occurred since the discovery of the Rabi-Kounga field and its satellites. This

well is reported to have reserves of 1.2-billion barrels of oil. Exploration is ongoing and companies involved include Elf, Shell Gabon, Amoco and British Gas.

Gambia

Comments: Seismic surveys have unearthed a few small petroleum deposits but these were not followed up until recently. Canadian and Texan oil firms are said to be showing an interest in further exploration.

Ghana

Refinery distillation

Cameroon

Three Said Killed in Northwest Province Fighting

AB0906171592 London BBC World Service in English
1/05 GMT 8 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Cameroonian gendarmes and people living in the Northwest Province appears to be deteriorating rapidly. Ten days ago, there were clashes in Barli and a number of arrests and this weekend there have been fatal shooting incidents in the province. As Herbert Bo reports from Bamenda, the root of the trouble seems to be a political dispute between the government and the opposition:

[Begin recording] Three people are now known to have died this weekend in violent clashes with security forces in Ndou, a small village some 150 km from Bamenda, the capital of the English-speaking Northwest Province of Cameroon. Some 15 people among soldiers and civilians are reported wounded, seven of them seriously. Eighteen others, including women and children, are said to have been arrested.

Eyewitnesses arrived in Bamenda from Ndou yesterday and this morning told me that the trouble started when gendarme officers on a tax drive met with resistance from traders who are heeding a call by opposition politicians not to pay any taxes until President Paul Biya convenes a sovereign national conference in the country. According to witnesses, the market crowd was revolted by the brutalization of arrested traders by gendarmes.

As an angry crowd gathered and started calling for the release of the arrested traders, gendarmes used tear gas and clubs and fired warning shots into the air to disperse it. The crowd fought back with stones until one of the gendarmes decided to drive off with the few arrested traders but just as their truck left the market, they opened fire into the crowd. The infuriated mob went for the homes of gendarmes officers, dragging out and burning the property of at least three of them.

Although Ndou was reportedly calm today, two truckloads of troops were seen heading there this morning from Bamenda, raising new fears that their arrival would provoke fresh tensions and, perhaps, lead to a new wave of violence. [end recording]

Chad

Official Comments on Fighting in Lake Region

AB0906152092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chad's new prime minister, Joseph Yodoyman, has been talking this weekend about a new upsurge of

fighting in the Lake Chad region between government troops and dissidents. The lake area near the Nigerian border was the scene of similar clashes earlier this year, but since then there have been reports of dissidents being handed over to the Chadian authorities by Nigeria. On the line to Ndjamena, Florian Vesper asked government spokesman Mohamed Hussein when the latest fighting broke out:

[Begin recording] [Hussein] The first provocation from the rebels happened on 25 May. Rebels attacked a customs post in the Lake Chad area and then the Army retaliated on 1 June to capture again this position and the fightings renewed during the [words indistinct] fighting in the Lake Chad Region. Now, things are quiet again.

[Vesper] Can you tell us how many rebels were involved in the fighting and how many government troops?

[Hussein] It is difficult for me to know how many rebels or how many soldiers have been engaged, but officially, it is said that the casualties of rebels are more than 100 dead on 1 June and about 50 rebels killed on 5 June.

[Vesper] Where did these rebels come from? Were they within Chad or did they come from a neighboring country?

[Hussein] They came from a neighboring country.

[Vesper] Which one?

[Hussein] Oh, I do not have the usual information to mention the country.

[Vesper] And do you know who they are? Are they associated to former President Habre, for example?

[Hussein] Yes, we think so. The chief of the rebels killed on 1 June, Barlai Ahui, is a former head of a military group of Hissein Habre. And another one killed on 5 June, El Hadj Dai Koro, is known as a man from the troops of Hissein Habre too.

[Vesper] Have you taken any prisoners?

[Hussein] Yes, there must be about 20 or 30 prisoners.

[Vesper] How many government casualties have there been?

[Hussein] The casualties with the government troops were about 17 or 20 dead on 1 June and 58 or 60 wounded, and I do not have the figures of 5 June. [end recording]

Ex-President Oueddei Threatens To Take Up Arms

LD0906205192 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Now, the situation in Chad: After the rebellion in the Lake region and the violent fighting which followed it, a reaction has come today from the Chadian

National Liberation Front [Frolinat]—the movement of Goukouni Oueddei, the former president who was overthrown in 1982 and who now lives in exile. Goukouni Oueddei in turn threatens to take up arms again, as he told correspondent Assane Diop:

[Begin Goukouni recording] We have clearly said that we are ready, we are determined, if necessary, to wage war. We shall wage war to the end; if it is a question of holding a dialogue, we are ready to adapt to the reality of such discussions and to discuss to the end. So, we cannot remain inactive, confined in a place and observe (?the country sinking into further) chaos. For this reason, we are obliged and forced to act with arms and force if no alternative presents itself. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Defense Minister Says Army in Control of Byumba

EA0906154592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
8 Jun 92

[Text] While negotiations were under way in Paris, the Rwandan Patriotic Front was exerting strong pressure at the border, but the Rwandan Armed Forces are in complete control of the situation in the town of Byumba, according to James Gasana, the minister of defense. Here he is:

[Begin Gasana recording] The enemy has been completely chased out of Byumba and its environs and even further, to the extent that the Rwandan forces are now in complete control of the situation. I was in Byumba last night, and I noted that our forces, in effect, had full control of the situation. Perhaps I can say is that there was very strong pressure from the enemy at the border regions in the communes of Cyumba and Kivuye and a part of Kiyombe Commune where it is doing all it can to penetrate. Nevertheless, our forces are still putting up resistance. As I have just told you, the pressure started yesterday morning, [word indistinct] but we hope that we will soon be able to repulse the enemy to the [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Comments on Return From Paris

EA0906222092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT
9 Jun 92

[Statement by Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira upon return from Paris, Dakar, and Brussels in Kigali on 9 June—recorded]

[Text] The Paris meeting first gave the two parties an opportunity to affirm their political will to negotiate a solution to the current conflict and its underlying problem. The Paris negotiations, it is worth emphasizing, were of a preliminary nature. They follow those held in Gbadolite 15-17 September 1991. This means that during all this time there have been no official

meetings. There were secret meetings in Paris in October 1991 and January 1992, but there have been no official meetings for some time. The fact that in Kampala with an Rwanda Patriotic Front [FPR] representative we decided to meet in Paris and that we met already shows the will of the two parties to reach a solution to the current conflict. In Paris, we decided to meet again soon, in July, in Africa, probably in Zaire or Tanzania. I believe the fact that at each meeting we have decided to meet again is something positive.

During the meeting, we tackled the cease-fire issue (?To bring about) a cease-fire there must be an agreement. So we decided that during our next meeting we would review the existing agreement and make necessary the amendments. This is on the agenda for our next meeting. At the same meeting, we shall decide on the composition of the military observer team charged with overseeing the cease-fire.

In Paris we also sought to make both sides adopt attitudes [words indistinct] spirit, which favor the search for peace. If the FPR respects the provisions of the joint communique, combat should cease in the coming days, or at least diminish, because what we want is for the process of the search for peace to be implemented effectively.

In Paris we registered the FPR demands. The demands can be boiled down to three issues: first, the future of their armed elements; second, their participation in an enlarged transitional government; and third, the political guarantees to be accorded not only to the FPR but to all Rwandans.

We on the government side recorded these demands to enable the government and the Rwandan people to debate them, but we insisted on two points: the preservation of the democratization process to which we are already committed and which led to the creation of a multiparty government. The purpose of the process is to ensure that those holding power draw their legitimacy from the free choice expressed by the citizens in the framework of free, democratic, and fair elections. We want the FPR to abandon the armed struggle and participate in the democratic process. Second, we insisted on upholding national unity and recalled the Rwandan Government's commitment to find a lasting solution to the Rwandan refugee problem. In the context of national unity, we also want the FPR [words indistinct] ways of coexisting, ways for Rwandans living together in tomorrow's society, so that Rwandans will no longer take up arms against each other.

Concerning the holding of future meetings, we decided to meet after the Dakar summit, which will take place from 29 June to 1 July. It was not possible to organize another meeting before then, but we set up a means of

direct communication so that discussions can continue. We shall accordingly meet from 10 to 12 July in Zaire or Tanzania. We shall engage in the necessary consultations so that the meeting can be held in one of the two places and we decided that at each meeting we shall determine the date and venue of the next.

RPF Accuses France of Intervening in Fighting

AB0906220092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 9 Jun 92

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Rebels in Rwanda have accused France of intervening in the civil war in the central African state. A spokesman for the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] said France had sent 450 soldiers to Rwanda, not the extra 150 troops which had been announced earlier this week. The spokesman said that French soldiers had deployed in the northern town of Byumba, which the rebels briefly overran last Thursday [4 June], and that French troops had been seen manning artillery in the Rwandan capital of Kigali.

There have been no independent reports concerning the rebel claims. The Rwandan Patriotic Front signed a preliminary peace agreement with the Rwandan Government in Paris yesterday. France says its troops are there to protect about 300 French citizens.

Prime Minister Condemns Nepotism, Regionalism

EA0906174592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
8 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Dismas Nsengiyaremye, condemned nepotism and regionalism at Gitarama stadium today. It was at the end of a march organized by the Liberal Party [PL], the Social Democratic Party [PSD], and the Rwandan Democratic Movement [MDR] in support of his government. [Words indistinct] took part in the march which took place in peaceful manner.

In his speech, the prime minister recalled that his government's mission was to restore peace to our country. He highlighted the negotiations in progress in Paris between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and hailed the initiative of the MDR, PSD, and PL parties which held talks with RPF representatives in Brussels recently.

Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye took the opportunity to call upon any person of goodwill, those in the churches and political parties in particular, to bring forward their

contributions in the search for a negotiated solution to the problem of the war which has been imposed on us by the RPF.

On the insecurity prevailing in our country, the prime minister recalled his appeal to political parties to avoid confrontation and once again stressed that no party should have [words indistinct].

Coming back to the causes of unrest, Dr. Nsengiyaremye lashed out at the behavior of some parties and authorities who display partisan behavior to the great disappointment of the people. The prime minister cursed nepotism and regionalism, which he considers to be the root cause of all the evils befalling Rwanda. He promised that his government would do everything to uproot them.

In the joint communique signed by the MDR, PSD, and PL, the three parties reiterated the need to have talks with the RPF in order to restore peace to Rwanda.

Zaire

Minister, Libyan Envoy Discuss Normalizing Ties

EA0906155092 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Yesterday, Adeito Nsengeya Bagbeni, minister of external relations, received Mr. Salim 'Ali Salim, deputy director at the African department of the People's Bureau of External Liaison and International Cooperation, who bore a message from the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Discussions between the two took place in a perfectly cordial atmosphere and dwelled essentially on the normalization of diplomatic relations between Libya and Zaire.

Minister Bagbeni expressed to the Libyan president's special emissary Zaire's desire to see the strengthening and warming up of relations between the two countries because they have suffered from much fluctuation. The minister of external relations took the opportunity to remind the Libyan emissary of the diplomatic moves the current prime minister undertook when he was foreign minister toward the reopening of the Zairian Embassy in Tripoli.

For his part, Mr. Salim 'Ali Salim said that his mission in Zaire was in line with the good relations existing between the two countries, and pointed out that he was charged with relaunching these relations for a brighter future. Mr. Salim, who is visiting Zaire for the first time and who will leave Kinshasa on 8 June for Tripoli, promised to return to Zaire very soon with the aim of personally meeting Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic.

Ethiopia**Isayas Afewerki Returns, Comments on Uganda Trip**

EA0906180592 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, noted in a news conference in Kampala that African countries should work together if peace is to be ensured in our region. Mr. Isayas Afewerki also noted that Ethiopia and Uganda have agreed to work together to achieve peace and stability in their region. The high-ranking delegation which was led by the secretary general arrived at Asmera International Airport yesterday morning after concluding its four-day visit to Uganda. [passage omitted]

The secretary general will also make a similar visit to Kenya in the middle of the month.

Commission Postpones Registration of Candidates

EA0906180092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The Electoral Commission of the Ethiopian Transitional Government has postponed the registration of candidates until 11 June. In a statement issued regarding the postponement the commission noted that it found it necessary to postpone the registration date in order to deal with all the grievances it is receiving from various regions. [passage omitted]

Kenya's Moi Comments at Start of 'Historic' Visit

*MB0906141692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1307 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 9 SAPA—Kenyan President Mr. Daniel arap Moi wished Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] success soon after landing at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport on Tuesday en route to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Moi, the first African head of state to officially visit South Africa since 1971, was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha at a red carpet reception.

He will be meeting the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, for talks at Tuynhuys later on Tuesday. A news conference had been scheduled for 4.30PM.

The Air Kenya Airbus carrying Mr. Moi and his entourage touched down shortly before 1PM. Security was tight, with an Air Force Puma helicopter crisscrossing the runway.

Mr. Botha said it was a great honour and privilege for him to welcome Mr. Moi on behalf of the state president.

"It is a historic event for all of us in South Africa to receive this elder statesman."

Mr. Moi's stopover indicated the changes which had taken place in South Africa. "We can at last receive, and be met, by our brothers in the rest of Africa."

Malawi's head of state, Dr Hastings Banda, visited South Africa in 1971, the last official visit by an African leader before Mr. Moi.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr. Awie Marais said Mr. Moi, accompanied by Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, was on a working visit to South Africa.

Mr. Moi described his visit as a stopover.

Addressing the media at the airport, he said: "I wish the people of South Africa success in their endeavour to achieve what people of all races want, a non-racial democracy."

South Africans had to make sure that Codesa succeeded.

Mr. Botha said Mr. Moi had come to South Africa about a year after Mr. de Klerk visited Kenya, where they had been received in "a most courteous and friendly way".

Since then, important developments in relations included four Air Kenya and SA [South Africa] Airways flights between Nairobi and Johannesburg a week.

The Kenyan National Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited South Africa in 1991.

At the end of June Kenya would be hosting a trade fair, "Kenya Contact '92", at which 150 important South African companies would be exhibiting.

Meeting With De Klerk

*MB0906171892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk says he expects more African heads of state to visit South Africa in future after the historic visit to this country by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi today. President Moi arrived at D. F. Malan Airport in Cape Town this afternoon and met President de Klerk at Tuynhuys for talks they described as constructive. President Moi is the first African head of state to visit South Africa in many years. He will attend a state banquet at Westbrook this evening when statements will be released on his talks with Mr. de Klerk. Mr. Moi will leave South Africa tomorrow to attend the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Remarks at Dinner

*MB0906193392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1838 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town June 9 SAPA—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Tuesday [9 June] pleaded with all South African leaders and people to stop the vicious cycle of violence which had plagued the country and resulted in great loss of life and property.

"It is my conviction that if all the parties to the peace accord strictly observed its terms, this senseless cycle of violence would come to an end," he said at a dinner hosted by the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, at Westbrook.

"My passionate plea to all leaders and people of South Africa is that the vicious cycle of violence... should urgently stop."

He said Kenyans had been following the deliberations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] with deep interest and enthusiasm.

"While we appreciate that Codesa's task is not an easy one and that some of the issues on which it should achieve consensus are intractable, we are nevertheless anxious that the Management Committee of Codesa should quickly find solutions to the remaining issues so that transitional arrangements towards a democratic South Africa can be set in motion.

"With apartheid gone we will be able to work together to tackle the problems that now beset our continent.

"Today we have more hungry people, more civil wars, more refugees and more disputes than at any time in the history of our continent."

South Africa's economy was much more developed than that of most other African countries, especially those south of the Sahara, and with fuller democracy in South Africa, trade should increase.

"At the moment, inter-African trade accounts for only four per cent of our continent's total trade. Africa has for too long relied on development assistance from outside the continent."

This assistance was proving to be illusionary and continued to be tied to conditionalities which only bred political unrest and instability.

President arap Moi said it was clear that developed nations in the West were directing their investment to Eastern Europe where they expected faster returns.

"Our continent has become more marginalised when it comes to development aid from the West."

It was imperative for African countries to try and become more self-reliant.

This goal could be achieved through re-organising and strengthening existing regional and sub-regional groupings and the creation of new ones. South Africa could play a leading role in the laying of that foundation.

President arap Moi said his country was also caught up in a catastrophic drought situation. It was necessary to set up a mechanism for sharing information on early warning on drought "and other vagaries of nature" that could plague the continent.

He hoped that representatives of all countries concerned could start frequent meetings to work out the modalities for an exchange of information.

President arap Moi praised Mr. de Klerk's efforts at constitutional reform and said it would enable South Africa to play a bigger role in the economy of the continent.

"When I talk about African dignity, I do so in the understanding that we are all equal in the eyes of God so we should all work together for the common good of all our people."

Kenya had recently amended legislation which now enabled South African businessmen to operate normally and freely in Kenya.

Mr. arap Moi said his country needed farm goods and South Africa's scientific expertise as the help they were getting was based on European conditions.

President de Klerk said he looked forward to the day, which was hopefully not too distant, when South Africa could become a member of the Organisation of African Unity and take its place in the forum.

"When we do, we will owe a debt to our many friends in Africa who have been active in promoting our positive engagement."

A foundation for a southern African community was being laid and he had no doubt that such an economic community would come about in the next few years which would build bridges to all African regions.

Countries in Africa were facing an historic moment of truth.

"What has happened elsewhere in the world has brought us to a new threshold where we realise that only if we adapt to the realities and learn from history and get into step with what has succeeded economically will we be able to create the economic environment which can offer hope to the next generation.

"If we succeed in our political system and firmly establish true democracy, only then can we really have hope for a better future.

"We have accepted the challenge of a winning integral plan for the future. The rest of Africa is also now set on this course, but is looking to our countries to lead them to prosperity, peace and progress and lead them away from poverty and suppression."

NP Official, AWB Leader Comment on Security

MB0906163392 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Political instability, social disintegration, and economic deterioration are factors which influence the increase in crime and violence. This was said by National Party Secretary General Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe and Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Mr. Eugene Terreblanche at the annual congress of the BBR [expansion unknown] security compan^y at Gold Reef City in Johannesburg.

Dr. van der Merwe said unemployment and the poor economy contribute toward unrest, violence, and crime, but crime is also committed under the cloak of political reprisal. He said in the short term mass action will also lead to an increase in crime, and he called on those political parties which favor such action to act responsibly.

Mr. Terreblanche said the curtailment of the powers of the police and Defense Force has contributed to making South Africa unsafe. He said the African National Congress' political intolerance toward Inkatha would lead to further unrest, violence, and crime.

CP's Treurnicht Advocates Confederacy Model

MB1006074892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Boksburg June 9 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] new confederacy model was the best way to protect minorities against domination, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said on Tuesday [9 June] night.

He told 500 people at a public meeting in the Boksburg Town Hall this model, or commonwealth of states, would entail political independence and economic interdependence.

The existing constituencies which the party already represented in Parliament could be used as the departure point for the boundaries of a volkstaat [nation state], but

it could be bigger. "It will be the day if Pretoria is not included in my fatherland."

A number of uniformed Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members attended the meeting.

Dr Treurnicht said he accepted the party had to negotiate with "leaders of peoples" on the boundaries of a geographical area.

Turning to expelled CP MP Koos van der Merwe's call in Parliament on Tuesday for the CP to join the National Party [NP] in fighting the ANC [African National Congress], Dr Treurnicht said his party would not support a party "which betrayed the Afrikaner and denied him a white volkstaat".

Mr. van der Merwe had also "rejected Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] with us" while he had still been a CP member.

He accused Mr. van der Merwe of political opportunism and said he had on various occasions connived with the NP, SA [South African] Communist Party Secretary-General Joe Slovo and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert of IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa].

Dr Treurnicht said Mr. van der Merwe's support for federalism would necessitate borders being drawn "which still boils down to apartheid" or separate development.

Dr Treurnicht added the CP would not co-operate with the NP as it stood for power-sharing and a non-racial party, which the CP rejected.

He urged supporters to mobilise for an election in the event of Codesa failing.

He rejected reports in Afrikaans newspapers which claimed there had been dissent at the CP's Executive Council meeting last Saturday, and said there had been unanimity about the road ahead.

—The CP's confederacy guidelines will be presented to a general congress in Pretoria on June 27.

Mbeki Denies ANC Economic Policy Causes Fear

*MB0906135792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg June 9 SAPA—One of the world's largest food companies, American-based Heinz, decided not to enter the South African market as there was not sufficient progress on political change in the country, according to African National Congress [ANC] head of international affairs, Thabo Mbeki.

Mr. Mbeki was responding on Tuesday to weekend news reports that Heinz had called off a "multi-million rand deal" because of the ANC's new economic policy.

Speaking at the conference on trade and investment opportunities in southern Africa in Johannesburg, Mr. Mbeki said Heinz had been waiting for Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II to succeed in drawing up an interim government.

This did not materialise at the convention, and Heinz felt they could not move into the market because of the sensitivity of American opinion towards economic sanctions against South Africa, he said.

Mr. Mbeki told some 100 businessmen from multinational corporations criticism of the liberation movement's economic policy—that it would chase away foreign investors—was incorrect.

"We do not want to drive away foreign investors," he said.

The speed of political change would, however, affect the transformation of the country's economic relations as was the case with Heinz.

Mr. Mbeki said the ANC wanted to ensure economic growth, greater participation in the economy, and greater equity in the distribution of wealth.

However, the ANC would not be able "to do any of these things without investment" and the bottom-line of its economic policy was to create a climate that would be attractive for foreign and domestic investors, he said.

The ANC was talking to potential investors, and had already entered discussions with the German Government on a bi-lateral arrangement for protecting investors' interests.

Mr. Mbeki said his organisation would also soon enter into discussions with the French Government on similar arrangements.

Attempting to allay investor fears of the ANC's economic option of nationalisation, Mr. Mbeki reiterated it was only one of a range of options, saying the priority was to create a strong dynamic economy, stimulate competitiveness and eliminate extreme inequalities.

Other options for restructuring the economy would be joint ventures between the state and private sector, the formation of public corporations and even the privatisation of existing state corporations, he said.

'Hit List' Said To Target Trade Union Officials

*MB0906192692 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
9 Jun 92 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Victor Tsui: "Hit List Plot"]

[Text] A mysterious hit list targeting Vaal trade union officials for assassination is threatening to cause a new wave of violence.

More than 20 top-ranking officials of the Vaal branch of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA] are on the list, SOWETAN has learnt.

Already three trade unionists have been assassinated under mysterious circumstances.

The latest victim, whose name apparently appeared on the list, was KwaMasiza Hostel Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] workers Mr Gwebu Ongwetyana who, with his child, was shot dead at their home on Friday night.

The other victims were Mr Frans Monakedi who was killed last week, and Mr Colbert King, who was gunned down a fortnight ago. All those killed were NUMSA members.

NUMSA officials were yesterday tight-lipped about the hit list "because of the far-reaching, harmful ramifications the list would have on the community".

Although the officials confirmed the existence of the hit list, they refused to divulge names "because of precautionary measures".

Officials of NUMSA's Vaal region were also locked behind doors yesterday discussing the list.

The list, according to high-ranking NUMSA Vaal region officials, contains the names of officials targeted for assassination.

They include shop stewards, mostly based at the giant Iscor steel corporation in Vanderbijlpark, and fulltime union officials.

According to SOWETAN's information, the man suspected of being behind the hit list is a leading African National Congress official in the area.

The official, whose name is known to SOWETAN confirmed there was a hit list but refused to discuss its origin.

"It would be a basic untruth to link me with the list," charged the official.

"I have heard about the list but I flatly deny that I'm behind it. The rumours are basically spoiling my good name in the community, for which I have fought for ages.

"As far as I'm concerned the list has its origins at KwaMasiza Hostel and, as a report, you should go there and speak to the people concerned."

The man refused to name the people he suspected of being behind the hit list.

NUMSA officials have indicated that a press conference on the hit list will be held before the end of the week.

Yesterday a delegation from the Vaal branch was holding urgent talks with officials at NUMSA's head office in Johannesburg to discuss the list.

Police Say SDU's Taken Over by MK, Renamo

MB0906141592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1258 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 9 SAPA—Former Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] instructors and renegade elements of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; African National Congress, ANC, military wing] had hijacked Phola Park's Self-Defence Units (SDUs) which had in turn become brutal killing and criminal machines, police charged on Tuesday [9 June].

In a letter to the troubled Phola Park squatter camp's Women's League, the SAP [South African Police] said security forces were in the area "because the squatter camp has a terrible history of brutal violence, killings, intimidation and criminal activity".

Criminals, dissident MK members and residents who had no regard for the law had forced the SAP to take action in Phola Park.

"Some" residents of the squatter camp as well as many businessmen had made appeals to police to stop the violence and thuggery plaguing the area, police said in their letter.

"Renegade members of the ANC's military wing (MK) who have hijacked the Self Defence Units in Phola Park have used their firearms and other brutal methods to murder, rob financial institutions and individuals in and around Phola Park and even as far a field as Bethlehem and Soweto.

"During their investigations into several murders and armed robberies on the Reef and elsewhere, police have arrested several members of Phola Park's SDU. Five of the 12 persons arrested have already appeared in court on charges of murder, armed robbery and attempted murder. Two of the five men are MK members," the SAP's letter read.

"The SAP also uncovered evidence that members of the ANC's military wing as well as former Renamo (the Mozambican rebel movement) instructors were actively involved in the training and supplying of illegal firearms to the SDU in Phola Park....

"It is therefore obvious that Phola Park's SDU has turned to brutal gangsterism—the so-called defence unit has turned into a killing and intimidation machine using the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SA Police as their training targets."

Police had come under "severe armed attacks" (excluding "occasional" shots fired at security forces) 121 times during the past 18 months in Phola Park, according to the SAP.

"Five members of the security forces were brutally murdered in your 'friendly and innocent' little squatter camp. Another 10 policemen and two SADF members were wounded during armed attacks in Phola Park," the SAP letter to the women said.

Since January 1 last year, more than 338 cases of "serious violent crimes" and unrest had been committed in and around Phola Park, said the police.

9 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0906140592

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Building Projects To 'Wreck' Country—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 June in a page 12 editorial comments on three government building projects which "should have been halted long ago": "Imagine the Air Force committing R[Rand]205 million (at the last count) to starting a massive command bunker just as the Namibian war ended and a political thaw was evident. Imagine the secretive and ineffective National Intelligence Service spending R145million on a new headquarters, so it can potter around with its voluminous files in more comfort. Imagine the Commission for Administration grabbing R83 million to build a home for an extinct generation of main-frame computers. Rest assured the projects will be completed despite public objections, and they will cost more than estimated in the end." Unless the government is flexible enough to stop these projects "it will wreck the country. Sadly, President De Klerk has ducked this challenge, just as he ducked the challenge to clean up corruption and State-sponsored murder. Quite simply, what is required is determined leadership."

BUSINESS DAY

Proliferation of Government 'Corruption'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 June in a page 8 editorial says government should follow the Witwatersrand attorney general's idea for fighting white-collar crime. The government should use the strategy against "crooks" in its own ranks. "There has been a proliferation of corruption, in business and in the public service. The few businessmen caught are tracked down by policemen and most go to jail; the few public servants discovered are slated by commissions and most are retired, transferred or promoted."

SOWETAN

Student Infighting Leads To 'Savagery'—"What makes our blood run cold is what is likely to happen when a black government eventually runs this country," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 June. "Instead of the expected jubilation and triumph there will be even more bitter fighting. We are anxious that the mistakes made by others should guide us." Therefore, SOWETAN hopes that days like 16 June, commemorating the school riots in the townships in 1976, "should be used to unite and build, not to destroy." There should not be "adolescent infighting, leading to savagery."

CAPE TIMES

Cabinet Tries To Keep 'Scandal' Under Wraps—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 June in a page 4 editorial believes the government "does not show inclination to do anything effective to establish who killed David Webster, Anton Lubowski and so many others who have been the victims of political assassination in the last decade." Now that former members of the Civil Cooperation Bureau, CCB, are threatening to make the "truth" of their operations public, the government "is moving swiftly to keep yet another threatening scandal under wraps. The Cabinet is to refer all 'unfinished business' relating to the CCB to the ombudsman, Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, who will be required to resolve outstanding disputes between the CCB and the State."

CITY PRESS

Media Scrutiny Needed at Codesa—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 7 June in a page 12 editorial agrees with South African Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo that the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, should be opened to "media scrutiny." "Without a vigilant press at Codesa, our politicians will get away with murder. Politicians are not angels. It is important that they are kept under constant scrutiny and what better vehicle for this vital task than the press?"

BEELD

Editorial Views 'Encouraging' Moves To Attract Investors—"President de Klerk wouldn't have travelled to Japan if he was not sure that it would encourage trade and attract investors. Minister Derek Keys would not have announced, two days ago, that the interest rates of foreign investors would not be taxed, if he did not hope that more investors would be drawn to the country," begins a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 5 June. "The African National Congress [ANC] would not have formulated its economic policy so carefully over the past weekend if it did not gain new insight into the importance of foreign investment." "The importance attached to foreign involvement by the most important role players in South Africa, is encouraging." "While everyone agrees that foreign investment is important, those involved in formulating policy should follow two broad guidelines. First, the investment climate must be improved." "Second, a government's policy is never fully predictable for the foreign investor, but he is prepared to run the risks of investment in a country if he is satisfied with the country's government. In this respect the ANC falls short. Its tendency towards dictatorial speeches upsets the encouraging signs of greater economic pragmatism. This will not strengthen investor confidence."

TRANSVALER

ANC, PAC Should Oppose AK-47 'Reign of Terror'—"Every sane white person sympathizes with Soweto inhabitants every time people are mercilessly killed in minibuses," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg

TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 4 June. "It seems as if sterner measures are needed to limit the ownership of weapons." "The curse of the AK-47 that has caused so much suffering must be eradicated. People in Soweto and other black cities will support this move. Political organizations like the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], who say they have the power to bring the country to an economic standstill, should also have the ability to oppose the reign of terror by people brandishing AK-47's."

10 Jun Press Review

MB1006122592

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Urged To Reconsider Mass Action Call—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 June in a page 16 editorial points out that President de Klerk has urged the African National Congress, ANC, to reconsider its decision to launch a campaign of "unprecedented mass action" in support of its demands at the negotiating table. "The paper believes the ANC 'should first try to break the deadlock at the reshaped, streamlined negotiations forum established by the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] management committee. To call for mass action even before serious discussions have started over the impasse at Codesa 2 smacks of reckless politicking.' Another reason for ANC reassessment is the risk that mass action might 'precipitate further violence and thus compound rather than resolve the deadlock. Politically motivated strikes, whether local or general, will not win unanimous approval.'"

BUSINESS DAY

Recession Permeates More Widely—"Not many of the regular indicators of economic activity have let on that unemployment is rising, confidence is fragile and living standards are falling," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 June. "Quite suddenly, there is greater concord between the various vital signs that the effects of recession are permeating more widely through the economy."

SOWETAN

Domestic Difficulties Dampen De Klerk 'Successes' Abroad—"It seems almost odd for the State President to sound so optimistic about his trip abroad with the spread of domestic difficulties and problems we have," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 10 June. President de Klerk's "successes would have made sense if there was a feeling back home that things were beginning to work out. Although we cannot categorically say the country is falling apart, things are far from rosy in South Africa. Scandals involving Government activity continue, and no success from foreign deliberations and relations can mask the fact that it is in serious trouble. There are calls from various quarters that the scandals are so serious that the honourable response from the Government would be to resign." "It

is in this context that we advise those who are trumpeting De Klerk's trip as a triumph to be more modest in their assessment."

RAPPORT

De Klerk Viewed as South Africa's 'Super Salesman'—"In politics symbolic gestures play as important a role as words. For this reason the South African flag, that flew for the first time in history above the Kremlin in Moscow, is of enormous importance," begins a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 7 June. "This is also true if we consider the meeting between Mr. de Klerk and the Japanese emperor." "This indicates that South Africa has again been accepted as a respected member of the international community. No South African statesman has had a more difficult time abroad than President de Klerk. First he had to convince the world that apartheid is dead and that we are creating a society in which discrimination will not play a role. Now he has to convince overseas countries that South Africans have sufficient intelligence not to allow the ANC and its communist allies to destroy the economy." "The trade agreement signed with Moscow and the unexpected announcement that a Japanese company will open a factory in this country, is sufficient evidence to confirm that in President de Klerk we have a super salesman."

Mandela's Statement on Violence 'Disturbing'—"Mr. Nelson Mandela's statement that violence could easily spill over into white areas is disturbing, and not just because of the fact that it is such a crude threat," notes a second editorial on the same page. "Not only Mr. Nelson Mandela but also other lesser ANC figures are continually harping on the same subject, be it directly or through implication." "It is time for the ANC to rethink its strategy. In the midst of the masses whom he addresses, the line between threat and encouragement can easily be crossed." "Does Mr. Mandela realize that by banging the race drum he is revealing more about his own character than can be said about racist whites? His words do not pass unnoticed."

* Implications of NP's Centrist Party Discussed

92AF0846A Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
15 Apr 92 p 12

[Unattributed article: "Wants CP [Conservative Party] to Its Right in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]: De Klerk Wants To Found Major Centrist Party"]

[Text] A big can of political "No Name Brand" on the center of the store shelf, with a right-wing party to emphasize its own centrist position and the ANC [African National Congress] on the left, which must do the same thing—this is the future vision of the NP [National Party].

For a long time, no stones have been left unturned in the effort to secure that store shelf; the desperate attempts to involve the CP [Conservative Party] in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] through good words, ruses, and violence, the long-organized colored support,

and the cajoling of Bishop Lekhanyane in Morija are all visible signs of what is brewing.

After capturing (or buying) the majority of seats in the colored House of Representatives and the seemingly triumphal chaos at Mitchell's Plain, the focus now is on the DP [Democratic Party].

This old Jingo party faces ruin. Its support among the public has shrunk drastically because the NP has stolen its thunder, its outbursts, and its political program. Of the 36 DP members of parliament, 12 now want to change over to the NP, including Mr. Mike Tarr, Mr. Tony Leon, Mr. Roger Hulley, and Mr. Roger Burrows.

The left wing, including Mr. Jannie Momborg, Mr. Jan van Eck, Mr. Pierre Cronje, and Mr. Rob Haswell, may join the ANC. There appear to be 11 of these people. Mandela has already heard out eight of them with extreme friendliness, according to reports, and the expectation is that there will soon be an ANC caucus in parliament, with its own office, even though the ANC boasts that it is a liberation movement, not a political party.

The third group, leaders such as Dr. Zach de Beer, Mr. Ken Andrews, and Mr. Colin Eglin, desperately wants to maintain the DP as a party, but it is expected that the move by the ultra-left-wingers to join the ANC will force them as well to join the NP—better than the ANC. This will eliminate the DP in parliament, and the leader of the largest right-wing group in parliament will automatically become leader of the opposition, if it is assumed that a new split will also emerge on the right.

As soon as the disappearance of the DP is a fait accompli, the full attention of the NP and its manipulation apparatus will be focused on the CP, it is widely predicted. However, many in political circles are saying here that it could be the intention of the NP to involve the CP in Codesa and the new parliament, but to begrudge it a separate existence so that the NP can pass itself off as a centrist party. However, it is possible that the CP itself will refuse to maintain its own unity, leading to the emergence of a very fluid situation on the right.

Clash With Reality

Still, the ideal of a big, centrist party clashes with the political reality present in South Africa, according to warnings. A large centrist bloc pretending to be everything for everyone will quickly fall by the wayside, and all the money and energy spent on it are a poor investment.

What is supposed to provide the cohesive force in such a party? It can only be the common aversion to the ANC, but then the party can never join the ANC in a coalition.

Its position becomes even more difficult if the core of the great alliance, the NP, throws away its name. The example of the old United Party is a clear warning about what happens to a such a party.

It is said that Dr. Dawie de Villiers, in a talk with DP members of parliament, was concerned about the lack of

an adequately strong name for the new party, precisely because it will be such a diverse party.

"Christian Democratic? That excludes Jews and Muslims. National Democratic? That just sounds like a combination of the NP and DP. And can you perhaps suggest what reliable, moderate blacks we can talk to?"

It is said that the big illusion that will be the ruin of the Great Centrist Party is the expectation that many blacks will vote for it.

The example of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in South-West Africa, which proved unable to attract even a small part of the Ovambo vote, and before that the failure of Abel Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, proves that the Great Alliance has little hope of success.

* Evolving Right-Wing Politics Viewed

92AF0822A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 30 Apr-7 May 92 p 4

[Article by Gavin Evans; italics, boldface, and quotation marks as published]

[Text] The arrest of Koos Botha for the 1991 Hillview School bomb blast brings home one of the more bizarre realities of the current conservative realignment—the *toenadering* between the "left" of the parliamentary rightwing and the extraparlimentary extremists.

Botha, the independent MP [Member of Parliament] for Wonderboom who was recently expelled from the Conservative Party [CP] for his pro-negotiations stance, was arrested at 1 p.m. yesterday in connection with a charge relating to the July 1991 blast, which wrecked the school buildings set aside to house children of returning African National Congress [ANC] exiles.

This is the same Koos Botha who was considered too leftist by far by his party's leadership, and whose ostensibly anti-racist stance so palpably thrilled his former enemies in the National Party [NP] benches.

Like his close ally Koos van der Merwe, who was booted out of the CP three weeks later for "breaking party discipline," Botha has argued for a "drastically reduced" Afrikaner (and not necessarily white) state.

He wanted to be part of the solution, not part of the problem, he said, adding that the CP had "no plan, no strategy, no vision."

"I felt that being reactionary to all the laws being scrapped didn't suit me. I want to be more positive...I said to myself the CP is not going to change," he said earlier this month.

Without presuming his guilt, is it possible that this man, who has given a definite nod and a wink to participation in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), could also have participated in bombing a school for blacks in a white area?

Strangely, the answer could well be yes. As Pretoria political risk analyst Dr. Wim Booysse points out: "The 'new order' guys within the parliamentary right, like Botha and Van der Merwe, have much closer links to the extreme right, and much more sympathy for their terrorist ventures, than the 'old order', partition guys like Ferdi Hartzenberg and Andries Treurnicht."

The reason for this appears to be a convergence over the question of a *volkstaat*, with the Bothas and Van der Merwes favouring the more modest version of this concept advocated by Professor Dries Raath of the University of the Orange Free State. Unlike the more ambitious *volkstaters* of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, they are looking at between seven and 15 percent of South Africa's land mass—a notion that is not far from that of the Afrikaner Volkswag's Professor Carel Boshoff.

Over the past year, a combination of political miscalculations and security police infiltration has left the extreme extra-parliamentary right in tatters. Booysse says his research shows 85 incidents of rightwing terror since 1990, none of them having occurred since last month's white referendum.

"The only possible incident was the limpet-mine blast at the Rand Easter Show, which was claimed by a non-existent group, the Wit Wolwe. My strong suspicion is that the motive for this was economic, and that neither the right nor the left were responsible," he says.

While the banning of rightwing private armies might precipitate a revival of the underground terror groups, for the moment the prospect of seizing power through the barrel of the gun is remote, to say the least, for the *volkstaters*.

The only serious option is one first articulated by Koos van der Merwe in last year's "Koos document," which incensed the CP leadership by advocating negotiations and suggesting the rightwing would lose a referendum.

The other major strand in the increasingly frayed right is that of Verwoerdian-style partition—a view fondly held by the majority of the CP parliamentary caucus, including Hartzenberg, Treurnicht, Casper Uys, Moolman Mentz and Louis Stofberg.

With the expulsion of Botha and Van der Merwe, the *verkrampes* are more likely to win the day in the short term, but they have had to agree to put the ideas of the "leftwing" *volkstaters* on the table in order to maintain unity. And, as the "legendary" Van der Merwe (as the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] insisted on calling him) pointed out so effectively on *Agenda* this week, they have completely failed to define the boundaries of their white fatherland or to explain how it will remain white, given the country's demographic realities.

"We are busy with intense policy discussion following the referendum, and from that we'll make certain adaptations to policy which will then be referred to congress," the CP's Chief Whip Frank le Roux told THE WEEKLY MAIL yesterday.

"The spirit we're discussing it in is very productive, so there's no question of us reaching a cul-de-sac. It's an ongoing debate."

Le Roux said he expected "no more problems" in the caucus of the kind that led to last month's expulsions.

With the party committed to examining the two competing proposals, the rest of the CP's "new order"—which includes, in varying degrees of intensity, Pieter and Corne Mulder, Free State leader Cehill Pienaar, *Die Patriot* editor Z.B. du Toit and several other non-MP's in the party caucus—is aiming to remain within the ranks and to try to steer the party their way.

EXPELLED REBELS

Volkstaat Independents So far includes: Koos van der Merwe and Koos Botha (both expelled from the CP)

- Considering entering Codesa
- Advocates drastically reduced Afrikaner volkstaat
- Close ties to extra-parliamentary right

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Volkstaat 'Left' Includes: Cehill Pienaar, Pieter and Corne Mulder and Z.B. du Toit

- Supports negotiations (including with ANC)
- Claims to oppose apartheid—agrees with NP that it is unworkable
- Advocates Afrikaner homeland
- Sympathy with goals of extra-parliamentary volkstaters

Apartheid 'Right' Includes: Ferdi Hartzenberg, Andries Treurnicht, Moolman Mentz, Casper Uys and Louis Stofberg

- Advocates old-style "separate development"
- Supports return to Group Areas Act, separate schools, etc., and maintenance of homeland system
- Say they will only negotiate with ethnic leaders they recognise
- Oppose rightwing terror groups

"I have no plans to leave," Pieter Mulder said yesterday. "Van der Merwe was not expelled because of what he thought, but because he couldn't abide by caucus discipline, and I don't think that others will be joining him."

"I feel that while the party is talking about strategy you must work from the inside, especially since the whole idea of an own state is now under consideration."

"What Koos will find difficult is to show how he is different from both the CP and the NP, and I'm not sure there's a big enough slot there for him."

Pretoria academic Professor Willem Kleynhans agrees that Van der Merwe is unlikely to attract a large, active following: "What can Koos offer his supporters? Unlike the CP, he doesn't have a party with an infrastructure and people tend to want to associate with growing parties, not just with a few individuals.

"What might well happen is that some people within the party become inactive rather than join him."

Kleynhans says that while it is correct to criticise the CP for its failure to spell out a clear policy, it is also true that the likes of Van der Merwe remain extremely vague about their plans.

"They will go to Codesa to talk about a homeland for whites, and people will listen and will ask where it will be located, and they won't be able to produce anything that will convince the other parties."

Kleynhans believes that, at least in the short term, the CP will reverse some of its referendum losses and will take the Florida seat from the NP in the forthcoming by-election.

Booyse—who was the only analyst to predict the referendum result accurately—argues that while the "new order" people are a minority in the caucus, they are articulating the views of the CP grassroots base far more accurately than the likes of Hartzenberg.

"At the moment the CP has no real policy at all, but it can't maintain this for too much longer. If it fails to entertain the idea of negotiations and sticks to Verwoerdian apartheid, then the 'new order' people will leave and the party will self-destruct. In the end—and it won't take too long—this is inevitable."

Codesa Urged To Adopt Engineering Strategy

92AF0822D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 p 3

[Boldface words as published; quotation marks as published]

[Text] A joint position paper, stressing the importance of a sound economic and engineering strategy based on proper education qualifications in any future political dispensation in South Africa has been submitted to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] by the Engineering Council of South Africa (Ecsa).

The document signed by Ecsa president **Dr. Raimund Loubser** and Savi president **Dr. Roy Marcus**, emphasises that technological expertise will play a key role in the new South Africa.

The main producers of wealth are manufacturing, mining, agriculture and tourism with manufacturing and mining by far the greatest contributors.

The document states that the backbone of a flourishing manufacturing and mining industry is a sufficiently large core of competent members of the engineering profession.

A recent study has shown that to increase economic growth to four percent a year, from the present zero rate, South Africa will need about one third more engineers than are now available.

Acceptably high growth rates cannot be reached with the limited numbers available in the engineering profession augmented by the present small number of university graduates and particularly technikon diplomates.

The document urges that the new governmental dispensation in South Africa be properly structured to deal with the 'highly complex' problem of alleviating the shortage of high level expertise, particularly in the engineering field.

"It is also critically important that the structure give recognition to the dominant role technology plays in regard to developing and mobilising economic expertise and meeting educational needs.

In these respects, the engineering profession must become a participant in future development in partnership with other players such as industry," the document says.

In its recommendations, the paper proposes that the future governmental structure should facilitate a positive interaction between authorities responsible for technology, the economy and industry, as well as labour and education policy development.

"Participation by the engineering profession is imperative to ensure maximum development of the available potential," says the document.

*** New Map Eliminates 'Apartheid' Boundaries**

92AF0849A Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
4 May 92 p 9

[Text] The apartheid-inspired division of Namibia into ethnic homelands has been officially scrapped with a new delineation of the country into 13 regions, some of which cut across the old tribal boundaries.

Gone is the Caprivi, and apparently with it the term Caprivi Strip by which the world has come to know the odd finger of land sticking out to the east. It had been named after a German colonial secretary, Count Caprivi.

Gone too are the ethnically named Ovamboland, Kavango, Bushmanland and Hereroland.

These old divisions were laid down in 1964, based on the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, which sought to rationalise the map of South West Africa in terms of the policy of separate development.

The country was subsequently carved up into 10 "homelands" representing about 40 percent of the land mass and known as communal land where tribal groups practised communal land tenure.

A further 15 percent of the country was designated state land (chiefly the diamond areas along the coast and nature reserves) and 45 percent was privately owned, predominantly by whites who represented only 12 percent of the population when the plan was being put into effect in 1970.

Since then the white population has decreased to about 5 percent of the total, according to World Bank figures. But the old delineation had remained in spite of increasing pressure on the communal areas and, as a consequence, on the cities where the rural overflow has migrated in search of a living.

In order to rationalise the layout of Namibia after independence in 1990 the Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] government appointed a delimitation commission as provided for in the constitution. The commission worked closely with the Namibian community and the political parties.

Destroying the geography of apartheid was not the main aim. Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, who sat on the commission, said the primary concern was to promote socioeconomic development.

Thus in the Oshikoto region, the mining town of Tsumeb, with its strong surrounding commercial farmland, becomes capital of an area which takes in a good chunk of the former Ovamboland to the north where resources are much more limited and farming is mainly at subsistence level.

"The idea was a cross-fertilisation," said Professor Totemeyer.

Otjozondjupa, meaning calabash in the Herero language, with its capital in Otjiwarongo, similarly takes in the impoverished region that was Bushmanland and part of Hereroland.

According to Professor Totemeyer the names of the northern regions were proposed by representatives from the regions. The cabinet, which had final approval of the plan, changed three: The proposed Waterberg region was finalised as Otjozondjupa and Marula and Mopani became Omusati and Ohangwena.

Many of the names are geographical: Karas and Khomas are mountain ranges, the latter containing the capital, Windhoek; Kunene and Okavango take their names from rivers; Omaheke is Herero for Sandveld; and Liambezi is a lake in the former Caprivi.

The population estimates of the regions were not the most important consideration in the new layout, said Professor Totemeyer. The headcount became much more important at the level of electoral constituencies, of which there are 96 with between six and 12 to a region.

The constituencies are not yet enshrined in law but it is expected that this will be done in the new electoral law that must be in place in time for regional elections in November.

* Minister Denies Tension With Defense Chief

92AF0846B Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*
5 May 92 p 4

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Asked about an article in the April issue of *PARATUS*, the Defense Force magazine, in which Minister Meyer denies allegations of tension between himself and the head of the Defense Force as "utter nonsense," the spokesman said that this involved a report that appeared some time ago in the publication *AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL*. Thus, it is already old news.

According to the *PARATUS* article, Minister Meyer said that despite explicit denials of the allegations in the report, it has been continually alleged in other publications that he and General Kat Liebenberg are enemies, and that a clique of generals is trying to isolate him. It has also been said that the state president is considering a purge of the general staff.

"These ridiculous reports were obviously written by journalists who have no access to senior SADF [South African Defense Force] officers and who neither know nor understand the SADF."

Those journalists are wasting their time, because the "cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding between me, Gen. Liebenberg, and the SADF's general staff could not be better," Minister Meyer said, according to *PARATUS*.

* Employers, Unions Blamed for Poor Productivity

92AF0822F Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
6 May 92 p 17

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] Productivity is the buzzword that is climbing higher and higher on the agenda at negotiations over pay packets. Both management and trade unions must share the blame for South Africa's poor performance, reports Michael Chester.

The buzzword is productivity at the start of the 1992 round of annual negotiations between employers and trade unions over the size of pay packets over the next 12 months.

Productivity is no newcomer to the vocabularies used at the bargaining table.

But in a tense atmosphere of recession and retrenchments, with new winds of international competition blowing as sanctions fall away, the issue now looks likely to be far higher on the agenda than usual.

The swordsmanship of both sides will be tested in the duel. The outcome may depend on how each side uses the thick wad of facts and figures they will pull out of their scabbards.

The true facts are buried in a mountain of statistical tables that can be manipulated to suit any particular argument.



As a start, it can be expected that comparisons will be drawn between the dismal record of labour productivity in South Africa and the successes scored by overseas workforces.

The keen edge of such arguments looks formidable. For example, the records show that while labour productivity in SA [South Africa] manufacturing industries managed to creep higher by no more than around 11 percent between 1975 and 1990, the average labour bill rocketed by no less than 692 percent.

Raced ahead

Of course there will be nods of sympathy about the way rank-and-file black workers in South Africa deserved pay

increases on such a scale to set about remedying the slave labour wages paid to them in the dark years of apartheid.

But then the statistics will be set side by side with what happened in the meantime elsewhere around the world. In Germany, labour productivity raced ahead at more than three times the speed—almost 35 percent—while pay packets grew by a far more modest 142 percent.

In the United States, labour productivity, already at a high level, advanced at a still faster rate—nearly 58 percent—and wages increased by little more than 146 percent.

At an extreme of comparisons, labour productivity in Taiwan surged by a phenomenal 145 percent. True, wage increases in Taiwan climbed at an even steeper angle

than in South Africa. But then, it will be explained, pay levels were launched from an even lower base than here.

More to the point are the statistics that underscore how South African manufactures lost out in the trend of overall production costs that cut across their competitiveness on world markets.

And so the microscopes will focus on the vital ultimate result: How high was the jump in the average cost of labour for each item produced by manufacturers?

In Japan, labour costs per unit rose by less than 10 percent between 1975 and 1990—claimed to be the key to its stunning economic miracles. In Taiwan, even with its strong surge in wage levels, the increase in the cost of labour per unit was held down to a relatively low 117 percent.

In South Africa, the labour cost carried by each item of production rocketed by more than 600 percent.

The evidence would appear to be a damning indictment that ought to be levelled at the trade unions in general—and black workers in particular, since they form the bulk of most factory labour forces.

However, it is worth delving deeper to sort out the culprits. For instance, the National Productivity Institute (NPI) notes: "There is a common misconception that only blue-collar workers are responsible for rises in unit labour costs."

It takes as an example what happened between 1984 and 1988. Unit labour costs rose 12.5 percent. Annual blue-collar wages raced ahead at 17 percent while white-collar salary increases trailed behind at 13 percent.

What has to be remembered, says the NPI, was that blue-collar pay packets were still only about one-third the size of white-collar salary cheques.

In the final count, 60 percent of the blame for the total increase in unit labour costs had to be shouldered by white-collar workers.

More research unearths more surprises—in particular the dismal productivity performance for the capital

investments that companies ploughed into their businesses in pursuit of more mechanisation as an escape from the labour dilemma.

It poses questions about the wisdom of many management decisions concerning investment patterns.

NPI executive director Dr. Jan Visser believes it is only fair to examine the role of capital as well as labour when putting productivity to the test.

Here one finds that while the productivity of labour slouched along and rose no more than 21 percent in all the years between 1970 and 1990, the productivity record of capital was a disaster—and slumped by as much as 35 percent.

Distortions

Combine the two elements in what the experts call a multi-factor measure, and one discovers the dreadful truth that overall productivity in the manufacturing sector as a whole ended up in 1990 all the way back where it started in 1970 while overseas competitors thundered ahead.

One must be cautious about allocating the blame for a disastrous productivity record," says Dr. Visser. "There were all sorts of distortions in the scenario in South Africa that did not hit overseas industries.

"On the one hand, there were awful black/white wage gaps that had to be tackled. The militancy of the black unions was understandable—but that in turn was often the reason why many companies chose to plough cash into mechanisation rather than face more flak on the manpower side.

"Unfortunately, the extra muscle normally provided by mechanisation was never given a chance to flex properly because of cuts in demand caused by sanctions and recession.

"In the final analysis, before all the blame is heaped on labour, it becomes quite clear that a lot more attention must now be given to the better utilisation of capital resources.

"There's no time for mudslinging. Both management and labour need to apply their minds to finding solutions."

Angola

Government Wants Greater UNITA Flexibility

MB0906162392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The government expects the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to show greater flexibility in ensuring that the extension of state administration to UNITA-controlled areas will not be hindered. This concern was expressed by Territorial Administration Minister Paulo Kassoma recently:

[Begin Kassoma recording] During our recent visits to Moxico and Cuando Cubango Provinces, we found that we will be able to overcome the various problems if UNITA contributes toward and cooperates in the process extensively. Should that not happen, we shall have many communes where state control has not been restored after the deadline. UNITA is still interfering in some areas. Instructions have been given for greater coordination with that organization's officials in those provinces so that our positions will be respected, just as we did here in Luanda within the context of the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM]. In that way we would feel that UNITA both understands and is participating in the process. [end recording]

The government wants the administrators to have full powers and the political parties to participate more actively in areas still under UNITA control. The territorial administration minister did not pull any punches in reporting the presence of UNITA policemen in eastern Angola:

[Begin Kassoma recording] UNITA has policemen in Moxico Province's Cazombo, Cangamba, and Lumbala N'guimbo areas, and it is the UNITA police that ridiculously escort national policemen when they want to visit certain areas [words indistinct] the Moxico delegate told us that it is just to help. We know that it is not like that at all. What is necessary is to dismantle the whole thing because there is only one government in Angola, and that is the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] Government. The RPA Government is the legally constituted government. [end recording]

Dos Santos Said Hypocritical Over Pope's Visit

MB1006093092 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Station commentary: "Jose Eduardo dos Santos—A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] His Holiness Pope John Paul II is still in Angola, and those who put up a mask to welcome him are no longer able to keep up appearances. In view of their old habits, the leaders of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] could not avoid showing their true characters as wolves in sheep's clothing. When the holy father arrived

in Angola on 4 June, virtually the entire nation laughed its head off as the honorable RPA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, wearing sheep's clothing, welcomed the honored visitor as if he had never slapped or kicked Jesus Christ.

During Jose Eduardo dos Santos' term of office, the church has experienced the most cruel infamy and the worst persecutions of all times. Eduardo dos Santos transformed churches into barracks and holy places into killing fields. He transformed catechism and evangelization centers into places for Marxist-Leninist indoctrination. Faith and Christianity were contemptuously disregarded.

We still remember as if it were yesterday when Jose Eduardo dos Santos' troops went to the (Chillesse) Protestant mission in Andulo and massacred worshippers, leaving a pile of mutilated corpses. On the same day, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] soldiers burned the church to the ground, and used the furniture as firewood to roast a side of beef inside and outside the church grounds. The beef was from cattle they had seized nearby. They stuck the head of a cow on a stick, putting it on the barren altar with the following message: This is your God. Worship Him.

That is the type of experiences that Christians in Angola have had to endure with broken hearts. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' iron fist, which was behind such practices, did not permit complaints about such a blasphemy.

One should show some degree of honesty. His holiness has not come to Angola to witness so much disrespect from such hypocritical people. We have been closely watching the magnificent message from the holy father during his visit to Angola. The message is in line with the aspirations of all humble people of this martyred country which almost became Jose Eduardo dos Santos' property. The behavior of the RPA president—a dedicated communist and Marxist-Leninist—during the pope's visit is artificial. So, it does not come as a surprise to learn that while the visitor has not yet left the country, Jose Eduardo dos Santos has ordered attacks on the lives of other Angolan citizens and opposition leaders. What face is the RPA president putting on for Pope John Paul II if he is awaiting the reports from his death squads which he unleashes to carry out sinister operations, claiming the lives of men of God only because they form the opposition? How can one have democracy in a country like this which has just welcomed His Holiness Pope John Paul II?

During the holy father's visit, Jose Eduardo dos Santos ordered his troops to attack with firearms three senior UNITA officers while a cease-fire is in place. The senior officers are Brigadier Mbule, commander of the Chingongo confinement barracks, and Antero Morais Vieira, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative at the Joint Verification

and Control Commission in Benguela Province. Brigadier Jeromino Marcolino Ngongo, UNITA's secretary for Bie Province, met the same fate.

As if that were not enough, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' metallic claws dragged two UNITA journalists to the regime's notorious Luanda dungeons. They are TERRA ANGOLANA journalist Jofre Justino and Olinda Kulanda. They were arrested on trumped up charges.

All that has happened during the holy father's visit serves to confirm the view that His Excellency RPA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was a wolf in sheep's clothing when he sat next to the holy father.

We deeply regret that our country is being ruled by dishonest people. The RPA president has spent his term of office shedding innocent blood throughout the country. He has been involved in an array of scandals, particularly financial deals, diamond trafficking, and theft of oil. He has sowed socioeconomic degradation. In Angola today, life revolves around nepotism, corruption, and prostitution. With the communist MPLA government in power, Angola has experienced the most dangerous diseases and social evils. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has surrounded himself with incompetent people merely because they were loyal to communism.

So, it is imperative that the need to bring about a change of regime in September should be borne in mind by everyone, especially the church and the peace-, justice-, freedom-, unity-, and democracy-loving international community.

* International Trade Fair Opens in Luanda

* Foreign Firms Represented

92AF0797A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 10 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Simao Roberto: "Foreigners in Force at 'Build Angola '92'"]

[Text] In an interview yesterday with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the director general of the Luanda Industrial and Trade Fair, Manuel Pascoal Francisco, said that 131 Portuguese companies, 15 from Zimbabwe, eight from South Africa, five from Belgium, and 47 from Angola, all connected to the fields of civilian construction, materials, and transportation and communications, will participate in the first International "Build Angola '92" Exhibition from 22 to 26 April of this year.

This exposition, where a number of construction materials will be exhibited, is being promoted by FICOM [Luanda Trade Fair], along with Expolider, the Portuguese company that specializes in staging these events.

According to Pascoal Francisco, Expolider and FICOM are going to stage fairs in several areas of economic activity and encourage the promotion of business in our country.

Nearly 95 percent of the booths have already been built for this first international exhibition, and by 15 April, according to Pascoal Francisco, the exhibitors, both national and foreign, will be able to begin setting up their materials for the exposition.

Some concessionaires, such as Robert Hudson, and certain transportation companies, such as Intertransit and others, have already signed up.

According to the director of FICOM, the task of making foreign exhibitors aware of this event was assigned to Expolider, which has made a concerted effort to see that there is wider participation. Even so, the participation of national companies has not been very significant.

During the course of this exhibition, two seminars will be held in which each ministry represented will give a presentation focusing especially on its area of activity. On 25 April, a member of the Office of Foreign Investments and probably another from the sector of Entrepreneurial Restructuring will participate.

Also on the agenda for the foreign exhibitors are some visits to museums and places of historical interest.

With regard to the matter of issuing credentials, the subject of our interview took advantage of the occasion to invite all the national and foreign exhibitors to contact the Office of Public Relations at FICOM next Monday to arrange to pick up credentials. This invitation, as he stated, is being extended to the directors of companies and to economic operators.

With the "house" straightened up, as he said, by the end of "Build Angola '92," positive results are sure to be recorded.

* Reporters Tour Exhibits

92AF0797B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 22 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Simao Roberto: "More Than a Sample"]

[Text] The first International Exhibition of Construction, Public Works, Transportation, and Communications is beginning today at the Luanda International Fair. This exhibition will make it possible for various businessmen, technicians, importers, and Angolan public administration officials to establish contacts with a considerable range of manufacturers and representatives of materials, equipment, and services in those sectors from several countries on our continent and in Europe.

During this exhibition, which will run through Sunday, there will be displays of electrical equipment, machinery

and equipment for warehousing and moving operations, vehicles and equipment for transportation by highway, railroad, sea, river, and air, and several types of fuels and lubricants.

Up until yesterday evening, groups of technicians, engineers, and workers from companies represented in "Build Angola '92" were totally occupied in the task of opening boxes that contained materials for the exposition. Meanwhile, others were busy putting up and decorating their respective booths.

Of the Angolan firms, only Icer [Luanda Ceramics Industry] had its booth already completed and stocked with materials for the exposition.

Up until the time that we left FICOM, it was disheartening to look at the other booths, especially those of Panga-Panga, Enatel [National Telecommunications Company], Angotur [expansion not given], and Cimangola [Angola Cement Company]. All indications are that, right up until the hour of the grand opening, these booths will be receiving some last-minute touches.

During the course of our visit yesterday to FICOM, we were left with the idea that modernization of equipment tends to take on a growing importance in the strategic positioning of companies.

In this context, we visited the booth of Telecommunications and Electronic Services [STE], a Portuguese company that operates in the fields of "turnkey-type project engineering, installation, maintenance, and supplies.

STE, as Henrique Ferreira stated, has facilities of its own in Luanda with administrative areas, laboratories, offices, and warehouses, which, supported by a team of cadres and technicians with more varied degrees of specialization and in partnership with Angolan personnel, has guaranteed the sound operation of the projects being supplied.

According to Henrique Ferreira, STE has participated in sizable projects at the national level, such as the installation of public telephone exchanges, both in Luanda and in the various provincial capitals. He likewise stressed that the company has participated in the supplying and on-going maintenance of the network of microwave communications, integrated in Enatel, as well as in the network of fixed and movable HF and UHF communications belonging to the International Red Cross and in many important national and foreign companies that are operating in the country.

The marketing strategy that will be basically used during the course of this fair, especially to lure customers, was put into evidence when we visited Tudor.

At the Tudor booth, we conversed with Eurico Goncalves, who told us about the significant advantages of installing photovoltaic energy supply systems, especially in rural infrastructures.

In those areas, he said, photovoltaic energy makes it possible to cover primary needs such as water, electricity, the education sector, and health assistance.

As he said, Angola, with its enormous advantages of solar radiation, will be able to benefit from photovoltaic systems in its water-pumping and irrigation systems and in the illumination of houses and schools.

We will be able to obtain positive results from this system in the rural health centers, in the illumination of runways for airports, and in the supplying of aerial navigation systems.

We visited the booth of the Haironville and Omnitrade companies, which produce metal sheets in Portugal to cover industrial buildings. These companies not only produce this type of material, but they also produce insulating panels to cover buildings, factories, commercial buildings, and others.

The market research that the Portuguese companies will do at this fair, aimed at determining the supply of competing products in the country, should be enough of an incentive so that the Angolan economic agents can become actively engaged in this process.

On the other hand, we had the opportunity to visit the booth of the Portuguese company Nova Ferraria Ltd. At this location, there are displays of various types of machinery, tools, accessories for industries, and products for maintenance.

The grand opening is scheduled for 1500, followed by invitation-only guided tours that will include the diplomatic corps accredited in our country and members of the government.

Visits for the general public are scheduled for Friday and Saturday, respectively.

* Zimbabwean Firms

92AF0797C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 22 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by M. Paiva: "Zimbabweans in Search of Good Business"]

[Text] During a briefing held at the FICOM [Luanda Trade Fair] facilities with the press, entrepreneurs, and businessmen from the two countries, Daniel Rugube, the manager of the export and development group Zimtrade [Zimbabwe Trade Organization], a national organization that promotes exports from Zimbabwe, stated that "We are going to offer competitive prices to compete in the Angolan market and we are very interested in the creation of joint ventures with local partners."

Zimbabwe is participating in "Build Angola '92" with more than 20 large companies interested not only in exporting but also in importing, particularly petroleum and fish.

Construction material, civil engineering, equipment, and electrical facilities, etc., are a part of the vast array of products and services represented by the Zimbabwean firms.

As its ambassador stated, Zimbabwe is interested in raising commercial exchanges and economic relations with Angola to the level of diplomatic relations, and he seemed satisfied with the strong presence of businessmen from his country in this first International Exhibition of Construction, Public Works, Transportation, and Communications.

Note should be made of the presence of managers and technicians from several Angolan companies in the field of construction, specifically Geotecnia, Constroi, and Endimac, and of the secretary of state for urban affairs, housing, and water, Vitoriano Nicolau.

As we were able to learn, some companies are interested in building two hotel projects from the ground up in the Angolan capital.

As evidence of the highest level ever attained by a Zimbabwean trade and business delegation, a high official of that country's Reserve Bank is supposed to arrive this very day.

For the Zimbabwean entrepreneurs, it is imperative to increase contacts between the businessmen of the two countries and to make the mechanisms and procedures relating to commercial exchanges and the incorporation of mixed enterprises easier, thus creating a favorable climate for the development of business in the region.

And many of these products are on display in Pavilion 18 at "Build Angola '92."

* Prime Minister Visits

92AF0797D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 23 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by S. Roberto: "Scant Angolan Participation Is Not Due to Lack of Support"]

[Text] Prime Minister Fernando Franca Van Dunem, accompanied by various members of the government and the diplomatic corps, presided over the inauguration of the International Exhibition "Build Angola '92" at the Luanda Industrial Fair at mid-afternoon yesterday.

For almost four hours, Franca Van Dunem visited almost all the booths of the companies, whether foreign or national, that were exhibiting their equipment there.

During the course of these visits, the Angolan prime minister made a point of approaching several exhibitors, technicians, and manufacturers from other countries, who showed quite a lot of interest in becoming associated with Angolan economic agents.

Franca Van Dunem, who called the participation of Angolan entrepreneurs in "Build Angola '92" sparse, said on the occasion that this fact does not result from

the lack of support on the government's part. "I have the impression," he said, "that our entrepreneurs are not yet aggressive enough to 'grab' the opportunities that exist. A great effort has been made to help Angolan entrepreneurs who are just starting out, but they have to be aggressive."

Speaking further on this subject, the prime minister insisted on stating that the nation's businessmen need to have an exact notion of what they can do to help the country grow. "What I have seen," said the prime minister, "is that, unfortunately, many Angolan businessmen only think about importing and exporting, but they do not get into the system of production and creation of value-added here in the country.

"I think," he went on to say, "that when they really get involved in the business of large-scale agricultural and cattle-raising projects, transportation of merchandise from the countryside to the city and vice-versa, construction of houses and other activities, they will be in this sense helping the country grow."

Later during the briefing that Franca Van Dunem held with the national press, he confirmed that a budget line-item of 100 billion new kwanzas was programmed in the plan for 1992, in addition to a certain amount in foreign currency, for those Angolan businessmen who present well-outlined and feasible projects.

* Planned Projects

92AF0797E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 24 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Simao Roberto: "Paths to Reconstruction Will Be Debated Today"]

[Text] The international exhibition "Build Angola '92," which yesterday recorded the presence of some Angolan businessmen who, along with their foreign partners, exchanged impressions with the goal of launching joint businesses, will bring all the exhibitors together today in the fair's Conference Center, where several seminars will take place.

According to the program schedule, the minister of public works will moderate debates concerning projects and future objectives, as well as debates on the matter of the legal and institutional framework in which the reconstruction of Angola is going to unfold over the next five years.

The current situation in the field of transportation and its prospects for the future will be the topic of debates in which the main speaker will be the assistant minister of transportation.

Also on today's program is the analysis of the communications situation in our country and the prospects of Angolan industry in terms of construction materials and marketing of them.

However, many exhibitors with whom we had the opportunity to speak showed great interest in internationalizing and increasing the businesses that they maintain with their Angolan partners. Proof of this comes from the statements that were made to us during the visits that we paid to some of the booths.

Joao Paulo Sieiro Santos, the managing partner of the Portuguese company Feracom, assured us that his company will continue to export all types of construction materials to our country. It should be noted that this company exports construction materials that range from tiles to faucets, accessories, kitchen furnishings, and others to a number of countries. In his turn, Mario Renato Sotto Mayor, managing partner of the Angolan firm TV-Radio, seemed pleased that his name appears on the list of the first companies that have completed their projects in the process of market liberalization. "We have done everything possible to please our customers."

"With the support of our financial backer, Canalux (a Portuguese company), we have tried to market several electrical materials, and also appliances."

The City of Luanda, where almost all of the elevators are out of service, may see this problem solved with the participation of Efacec Elevadores, a Portuguese company with recognized experience, which has its products on display at "Build Angola '92."

Using advanced technology, Efacec installed the elevators in the Ministry of Information building and also at Americo Boavida Hospital.

With participation in other companies such as SADIC Textile Machinery S.A., Biorope European Biotechnology Company, Efacec likewise has a delegation in our country that is involved in projects in various service areas.

In their turn, the South African exhibitors from the Dantex company, which produces explosives for various purposes, expressed an interest in setting up associations with Angolan businessmen. Andre Lotter stated that the explosives produced by Dantex are useful in the process of dynamiting in mining areas, in building highways, and other operations.

* Public Works Minister

92AF0797F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 26 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by Simao Roberto: "Moving From Projects to Practice"]

[Text] The international exhibition "Build Angola '92," which has been running since last Wednesday at the Luanda Industrial Fair, is scheduled to close today.

At this exposition, in which about 196 companies participated, various materials were exhibited, among

which were machinery and equipment for civil construction and public works, electrical equipment and equipment for illumination, and accessories for communications and telecommunications.

In addition to entrepreneurs and economic agents, a number of organizations connected with managing and promoting ports, railroads, rail-port systems, highways, and airports took part in this event.

On Friday, several exhibitors participated in seminars that were held at this exposition. A number of topics were discussed, such as the principal projects in the area of public works over the next five years, as well as the current situation and future prospects in the field of transportation in Angola.

Speaking during the course of this seminar, the minister of public works, Joao Garcia, stated that in the area of public works, particular attention will be devoted over the next five years to the rehabilitation of highways, bridges, ports, railroads, and airports.

Within this scope he likewise included the rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems, dams, and systems for transporting and distributing electrical energy.

With regard to public works, he said that the programs will center on the building of schools, hospitals, state administration buildings and government housing, and the respective housing developments. He went on to say that at least 5,000 low-cost dwellings should be built annually by the government for sale to low-income groups.

On the other hand, he made note of the fact that particular attention should be given to the process of build-it-yourself construction in rural areas by making basic construction materials available.

As he stated, the availability of financing with the goal of obtaining the necessary funds is crucial to increase the number of these projects.

In this context, as he said, financing processes for short-range, medium-range, and long-range projects, essentially in the area of infrastructure, are currently under way with the World Bank. With the EEC, within the framework of the Lome IV Convention, the same financing processes are under way in the areas of infrastructures and hospital facilities, while the ADB [African Development Bank] is lending its support in the field of education.

In his turn, the director of the planning office of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications stated during the course of the seminar that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of foreign currency, some bridges and highways have already been rebuilt, making it possible for people and goods to circulate.

Carlos Alberto made a point of referring to the projects that are now under way that are aimed at rehabilitating

airports and their communications systems. He also stressed the determination of the railway workers to rehabilitate the railroads.

* State General Budget Figures Published

92AF0809B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 10 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by M.P.: "Budget Deficit Continues To Grow"]

[Text] Wednesday the 11th session of the AP [People's Assembly] signed into law the General State Budget [OGE] for 1992, with the forecast that expenditures would be slightly greater than 1,644,800,000,000 new kwanzas. The total expenditures with investments amount to about 238.7 billion new kwanzas, 41 billion new kwanzas being allocated to the electrification projects of Kapanda and Mausoleum.

With reference to the Foreign Public Debt, an allocation of 55 billion new kwanzas was set aside as a part of the current expenditures for the payment of interest and 59.4 billion new kwanzas in the capital-expenditure sector for amortization of capital, subject to change.

The financing of the budget deficit, which this year is expected to exceed 349 billion new kwanzas, is another serious concern, the solution in this instance often being to issue more currency and rely on bank credits as a last resort. This problem will become a part of the monetary policy in consideration of the level of credit at the disposal of the state, as well as that of private individuals, and the level of foreign indebtedness itself, which is continuing to rise.

Budget receipts are in excess of 1,295,406,000,000 new kwanzas. The receipts as a whole and the ones with the greatest absolute as well as relative substance continue to be the taxes on the petroleum industry, representing 70 percent of the total receipts, properly speaking. Income from social security contributions is estimated to be about 15 million new kwanzas. Also included in this sector are contributions to the unemployment fund, which amount to 4.577 million new kwanzas.

Personnel expenditures come to more than 568 billion new kwanzas, representing 35 percent of the total expenditures, obviously an error.

When the OGE was formally presented on Wednesday, Alcantara Monteiro, minister of finance, expressed visible concern over the increase in the budget deficit and the discouraging shortage of funds, advocating greater financial discipline and stricter austerity.

The minister also referred to certain voluminous, non-scheduled expenditures, such as an increase in wages, payment for the 13th month, wages in arrears—for which an allocation of 15 billion new kwanzas is being set aside in this OGE under the heading of miscellaneous charges—for the public operation and the Armed Forces.

Considerable allocations are also being made in connection with the electoral process, the demobilization of the army and other service personnel, expenditures involving the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission], the reconstruction of barracks, and better utilization of the means of transportation.

The minister of finance reported that his ministry had discovered substantial receipts not covered in the OGE, as well as expenditures. A work group is examining this situation, and the study in question will be concluded this week.

Lastly, in the credit area sources associated with the Ministry of Finance told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that promissory notes, as such, will be reestablished in the near future.

* French CCCE Involved in Development Projects

92AF0809A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 22 Apr 92 p 3

[Text] The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] of France is presently participating in 23 projects involving industrial development, expansion, rural development, and the rehabilitation of various infrastructures in Angola.

According to Charles Marie Apanon, a representative of that French institution in Angola, the undertakings resulting from the CCCE's involvement are budgeted at 1,222,250,000 French francs.

"In Huila Province," Charles Apanon told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], "CCCE is implementing a project of expansion and rural development that will benefit 40,000 families; this is after having already successfully achieved a similar project in the area of Porto Amboim."

The institution is developing projects associated with the sectors of water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, and port fishing in Luanda in cooperation with the respective companies, according to our interlocutor.

The CCCE representative also said that, within the near future, a project involving the bottling of Santa Isabel mineral water is to get under way in Ndalantando, an undertaking for which accords were already signed at the end of 1991.

CCCE is an organization associated with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has been in operation in Angola since 1983.

* Portuguese Firm Aids in Housing Construction

92AF0792H Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 24 Apr 92 p 2

[Excerpts] The Angolan Agencies and Limited General Services Company [Soservices], headquartered in Lobito

and responsible for providing services, representation, imports, exports, and technical assistance in the trade, industrial, construction, transport, agricultural, and fishing sectors, has undertaken a project that calls for the construction of housing using materials provided by the Portuguese Ytong Iberica enterprise, Feliciano Pedrosa, a partner in Soservices, has revealed.

Soservices, which was established a year ago, has already rehabilitated 18 dwellings using domestically produced materials. Feliciano Pedrosa said that negotiations were initiated with the Ytong enterprise in order to be able to undertake construction using the type of materials it produces. "We plan to become the representative for the Ytong materials in our country," he said.

The material produced by Ytong is considered well-suited to the production of prefabricated housing, since it makes rapid completion of the process possible. What is involved, engineer Rui Ramos said, is an entirely natural, nonpolluting construction material. It is composed of sand, lime, cement, and water.

He said that this material appears rather useful for civil construction for the Angolan market. Angola is faced with a construction problem and needs to invest in this sector on a cost-control basis. This can only be done with the Ytong material, Rui Ramos said. The technology for the application of this material is simple, and it lends itself to the achievement of one of the goals, which is to encourage self-construction. This will allow the customer himself to build his own house if he does not choose to employ a construction enterprise. [passage omitted]

According to Rui Ramos, Soservices will be able to rely on full technical support from Ytong. In an initial phase, Ytong Iberica will train Soservices personnel, and only after this has been done will this company be able to stand on its own two feet.

Sa Lemos, the Soservices architect, pointed out that the housing construction prices have not as yet been determined. He said that it is believed that the profit margin where traditional construction is concerned is 30 percent above the cost of materials plus manpower. A reduction in time and costs of about 30 percent is therefore possible.

On the other hand, he explained that construction with the Ytong material is governed by the "golden" rule. Proper planning on the project level makes greater profitability possible in the execution of the project. [passage omitted]

As a result of the experience acquired over the course of 60 years of production activity in Europe, Ytong Iberica today has excellent factories in 18 countries producing blocks for the construction of outer and interior walls, facing tiles, robed paving sections, insulating ceilings, lintels, mortar, and plaster. Their production capacity is 25,000 cubic meters per day.

At present, there are about 36 factories throughout the world, and numerous apartment buildings, supermarkets, schools, houses, hotels, and industrial pavilions are being built with this material.

The philosophy of the Ytong enterprise is based on quality and the art of serving its clients well. There is every indication that this firm may play an outstanding role in the process of supplying the Angolan market with construction materials.

This enterprise's intentions will be carried out through Soservices, an Angolan enterprise, which is planning to become heavily involved in housing construction in Angola based on the import of these materials.

* Archbishop of Lubango on Catholic Church's Role

92AF0796A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 26 Apr 92 p 2

[Report on interview with Franklin da Costa, Archbishop of Lubango, by Jose Fucato and Leonel Kassama in Lubango; date not given: "Catholic Church Looks Favorably on Democratic Opening in the Country"]

[Text] Dom Franklin da Costa, archbishop of Lubango, is a native of Cabinda, a fact that should be mentioned in reference to the discussion of that enclave in northernmost Angola that is seeking independence from the rest of the country. When the journalists asked his opinion about what has been one of the "hottest" issues of the national political scene, he replied laconically:

"I think the government can solve the problem together with the other political groups...."

When we persisted, Dom Franklin da Costa said: "I view the Angolan scene with optimism," despite, as he said, all the uproar in the news media following the departure of Generals N'zau Puna and Tony Fernandes from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Dom Franklin is Fernandes's uncle on his mother's side.

"It is so much propaganda, and I am already so accustomed to observing election campaigns that these things do not surprise me," he said.

Clothed in a cassock, Dom Franklin da Costa, 71 years old, 50 of which have been devoted to the cause of Christianity, said he was concerned about the changes happening in the country. He added that the Catholic Church "looks favorably on this democratic opening and the preparation for the elections, which we hope will be free in every sense of the word."

We went to find him in the diocese of Lubango. When we asked him if he was optimistic about the peace process in Angola, he noted that "the bishops have already been discussing and working for a long time for everything that is happening now."

"...a situation of openness," he continued, "of justice, so that the country may truly be the great country that we desire, for the well-being of the Angolans."

A photograph of Pope John Paul II, who is coming to Lubango in June, hangs in the room where the interview took place. As we were looking at it, Dom Franklin asked if we would also like some photographs, for which we thanked him. He then said he was somewhat dazed by the fact that he was being "interviewed by an Angolan newspaper for the first time."

Visibly moved, the archbishop of Lubango reflected on the capacity and the resources that are available to "Angola, to become a great country, not only in Africa, but in the world," and he did not neglect to mention the Church's role. "We were seeing that not all the forces that the country possessed, particularly the moral forces, were being applied."

A man of unusual culture, who was in exile in Portugal for several years, the archbishop has a lively mind and says that "in five centuries of evangelism, the Church has always concerned itself with creating good Christians and promoting the whole man." He explained that "there are no souls without a body, hence the emergence of colleges, schools, education in the arts, and other services."

When asked about relations with the government, the archbishop of Lubango said: "Things are moving toward a good atmosphere." He added: "You know that we went through a difficult period following independence, with Marxism-Leninism." He lamented that it had been a period in which "we took every form and manner of criticism; we lost our property, seminaries, missions, schools—they were all expropriated and nationalized."

He noted sadly that the "Paula Francinete" College, now the Normal Educational Institute [INE], had belonged to the Sisters of Dorothy. Armed troops drove the sisters out, and "they had to be taken in by private citizens. Some of them came to the diocese because they had no place to spend the night. Those were sad times that are not good to remember," he said.

Nonetheless, he added: "We always had hope that all this would pass," explaining that the pastoral letter of the bishops, which he said has been somewhat overlooked, permits an understanding of this whole movement and the actions of the bishops themselves. "It was titled 'Firm in the Hope,' and it was where the word 'reconciliation' was used for the first time. Before then, they did not even allow us to say that word; it was taboo."

Dom Franklin da Costa also claimed that the Church had an important role in the peace process, one that has apparently been forgotten. "Look, if they had heard us use the word reconciliation, they would immediately have asked: 'With bandits? With traitors? With these agents of the imperialists?' But later, remember, things began to change a little as we persevered in our teaching,

and in October 1990 something happened that is somewhat forgotten in certain circles. Three bishops, including myself, went to visit Savimbi's Jamba, where we were well-received," he said.

He said that at that time, for the first time since independence, a mass was broadcast "in its entirety" by Radio VORGAN [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] to all Angola. This meeting between the bishops and the Christians of Jamba opened prospects for the rapprochement of the warring parties, culminating in the epoch that "we are experiencing now: one of cordiality between church and state. We have a good understanding.

"Whereas we were timid before, now we are completely at ease. We are happy and smiling, and the proof is that we are even being interviewed. In the past, what bishop could speak with the JORNAL DE ANGOLA or any other of the news media; for example, the government radio and television?" asked Dom Franklin, who said he was a friend of Jonas Savimbi and Agostinho Neto.

Asked under what circumstances he had first met these two leaders, he replied: "I met Savimbi in Brazzaville, at a meeting with students and Agostinho Neto when I was arrested in Cape Verde in 1960. I remember that day very well. There was a demonstration by a large number of students, and the police thought I was taking part in it." Because of this, he experienced some difficulties, which he did not go into.

The archbishop of Lubango was not sparing in his criticism of the Angolan news media for their treatment of the pastoral message. "In November, when we broadcast this message, in which we said it was time to end the war and that the people should go to the ones who were directing the war and ask them to stop killing us, we were roundly criticized on radio and television."

He joked: "They even quoted scripture to us. This is crazy, 'like teaching the Lord's Prayer to the pope,' as the Portuguese saying goes. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's,' they said, as if this were something new to us.

"But we were accustomed to this doctrine," the archbishop pointed out. "Finally we weathered all this; we were patient, and today we have an opening. We have hope and mutual understanding," he added.

Seminaries To Be Rebuilt

One of the questions that we asked repeatedly was about the training for the priesthood, a vocation that in recent times—for reasons that are well-known—has held very little attraction for most young men.

After a brief pause, Dom Franklin da Costa explained the projects for the restoration of the seminaries. "Well, as you know, the priests receive their training in the seminaries, and a Church without priests cannot survive."

He guaranteed that the reopening of the seminaries would require "a great effort to persuade some individuals to attend to these institutions, because, on one hand, they are in a very poor state of repair, and on the other hand, the staff members who were stationed there have left because we did not know how long this war would go on."

He revealed that, in this phase, to restore the seminaries, "we are obtaining teachers. The Church could also contribute toward rebuilding the roads, which are in terrible condition," particularly those roads that lead to "our areas," and this could speed up the return of the Church properties. "Now that the government is taking steps to return these to us, we are going to manage; we have faith." JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned that least six vehicles belonging to the Catholic Church are still in the possession of the state, and there is no indication that they will be released any time soon.

Regarding the role of the Church in education, the archbishop of Lubango said, not without pride, that "we are going to be a major presence. We have already had a discussion with the Ministry of Education and a protocol has been signed with the Church," the provisions of which he did not specify.

In effect, however, it is known that in the past there was ecclesiastical education, taught in the seminaries, and official education, state education, in which members of the Catholic Church collaborated.

It is a settled point that, now that the war has ended, the state schools will be reopened in the countryside, with the state paying the salaries, and the Church will reactivate the seminaries located there, which will continue to be supported by the Catholic Church.

One of the questions we asked was to what extent the Church could help to pacify souls. "Undoubtedly, we are going to play an important role. The people have already said so, and the government itself has also said this."

Without interruption, he continued: "This is a sign of confidence in the Church, because, as you know, many of our leaders in Angola passed through our schools and they know very well how competent and valuable we are."

Moreover, "The Christian communities have done a great deal of social work, assistance in hospitals, education, and other areas, and the state is expressing a wish for this." As Dom Franklin da Costa said, "there is much that the Church can do and they (the state) hope for our participation in dealing with such issues as the breakdown of traditions," which "today is a calamity. The youth have no guidelines."

The archbishop of Lubango was critical of the Angolan media, particularly television, which "must stop putting on these programs that make the young people confused." He insisted that "otherwise we will not accomplish anything, because we are going around saying one thing and doing something else."

"A whole new world is emerging, with different rules, different goals, and above all, competing options, to which the young people are unaccustomed, and in this quest for freedom and self-reliance, they are now confronted with a whole process of change, and only at medium- and long-range will they be able to experience the desired effects of the recovery," Dom Franklin said.

Asked if the Catholic hierarchy had any plans for the election campaign next September, our interviewee said: "We do not involve ourselves directly in politics. Our obligation lies in bringing peace to souls," but he added that "the Church can say how Christians should vote, train their conscience and their minds, so they can assess the programs of the various parties on the ballot."

According to the cleric, the citizen must be educated to acquire political awareness at this time, and he must make a serious commitment, because "these abstentions do not lead to good results." He cited such works as "Christians and Politics" and "The Social-Political Commitment of Christians," which discuss aspects of the faithful in politics.

Dom Franklin da Costa said he had "already gone to the dioceses of Huambo and Saurimo," that his church is registering an increasing number of the faithful, and that "it is not true that the mumuilas [not further defined] are opposed to the Catholic Church. Not at all. The mumuilas are joining en masse, quite willingly and with great happiness, to the point that they are modifying their own behavior and dress, taking it to heart, little by little," he declared.

* Catholic Church Activities in Kikulungo

92AF0796B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 26 Apr 92 p 2

[Text] Kikulungo—For many years, the Catholic Church in Kikulungo Municipality, Kwanza-Norte Province, has conducted various social programs as a constructive contribution to alleviate the many ills that afflict the people. The principal areas of action are health and education and instruction.

The health-related actions primarily involve providing care to expectant mothers in practically all stages of the pregnancy, from the prenatal phase to the delivery, through a mobile system that allows the mother to be attended to at home. At least 40 women a day receive this care.

The second part of the health program includes prophylaxis and prevention through general vaccination programs to curb the alarming proliferation of outbreaks of

poliomyelitis, tetanus, smallpox, etc. At least 50,000 doses of vaccines have been administered to people of all age groups.

For the efficient execution of such praiseworthy programs, the Catholic Church has a health center with a modicum of technical equipment, which, according to Father Benjamim Maiato, the principal church official, enables it to provide consultation and treatment to dozens of patients a day. There is no physician in attendance; all the work is performed by nurses. No patients are interned, for lack of beds, but it is thought that this problem will be overcome in the medium or even short range. Medical supplies are guaranteed to some degree by the provincial delegation of the Health Ministry, but principally by some foreign organizations, specifically "Medior," of Germany, and some Italian ecclesiastical organizations.

Education Program Weak

Although the initiative is also praiseworthy, the results of the education and instruction program are mediocre, judging by the poor performance at the Church school for second and third levels. Although more than 625 students are enrolled for the current school year, many of them are failing because of difficulty in assimilating the languages (Portuguese, French, and English) at the third level, where most of the failures are occurring.

There is a shortage of teachers, principally for languages, mathematics, and some sciences. What few teachers there are work in collaboration because some of them are cadres attached to the Ministry of Education. The school itself, a building with five classrooms, is very well constructed, but it urgently needs some repair work, painting, and furnishings, particularly desks. The previous ones were simply stolen during the war.

The Catholic Church programs in this municipality could be expanded, with the eagerly awaited relaunching of technical-professional training. There are plans for apprenticeships in carpentry, shoemaking, and mechanics, options probably adapted to local circumstances.

In the opinion of Father Benjamim Maiato, it is not difficult to acquire the technical and material means; the big "Achilles heel" in implementing this ambitious program is the lack of qualified instructors.

Along with this whole range of activities, obviously, there is a local program of evangelization, which also takes in the neighboring municipality of Samba-Caju. In this regard, Father Maiato said that a three-year program of religious instruction is planned, in which 140 catechists will primarily disseminate the Catholic religion, as well as fellowship and reconciliation among brothers.

Kikulungo Municipality: Inside View

Life in this municipality, which covers 400 square km in the north of the province, is extremely difficult, judging

by the crying need for practically all essential products. Although the municipality is predominantly agricultural, the specter of famine is evident, as witnessed by the fact that most of the commercial establishments have been abandoned. There is only one shop at present, which is selling nails and some clothing, but at prices beyond the means of the people.

The inhabitants of this area are seriously short of money because of the crisis in the marketing of coffee, their principal resource. It is estimated that the people are holding tons and tons of coffee in storage, waiting for a good opportunity to market it. The situation is leading to the replacement of coffee with other crops that can bring in a bigger and faster profit.

Once a beautiful city, Kikulungo is now simply in ruins as a result of the war; the dirty streets, the potholes, and the tall stands of grass growing everywhere are a reflection of the harsh local reality. Electric power disappeared long ago, because UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] destroyed the local thermoelectric station. The water flows during the day, but does not reach all the suburbs. The situation is truly critical. "We have to travel some distance to get proper medical assistance, and because of this many people have died," a fretful local citizen told JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

*** Building Firms Face Foreign Competition**

92AF0804B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Apr 92 p 2

[Article by Benguela correspondent Adao Faustino: "Contractors Complain of Materials and Equal Opportunity"]

[Text] Benguela—Despite having a diversified industrial park of recognized value in a still recent past, Benguela Province has been experiencing an intolerable crisis for the last two years due to the lack of civil construction material.

It has been almost eight years since the regional environmental cement factory (central-south) located in Lobito has sought investments to improve its equipment and expand its installations to better satisfy the requirements of that sector.

In fact, civil construction firms began to experience the lack of this essential raw material ever since the factory ceased to operate due to the lack of clinkers, an indispensable component in the manufacture of cement.

"We are rectifying the situation with cement that we purchased in Candonga or through loans from other companies in this sector, and for this reason our financial situation is not very bright," according to information given to our reporting staff by Osvaldo Santos of the ECO [expansion not given] Civil Construction Company, Ltd.

The same spokesman said that at this time our country has almost nothing in the way of construction material. "About 30 percent structural material and 70 percent miscellaneous components we need for a project are not manufactured in our country, and we cannot go to the fluctuating market and purchase the dollar at 1,500 new kwanzas to import that raw material because afterwards the finished product would be very expensive and would not be of interest to anyone."

He added that at this time there is no one, not even a business group, capable of supplying enough money to carry out large-scale projects.

Liberalized Prices

In the opinion of the business people, the liberalization of prices appears to be a thoughtless move because all the merchandise has a definite price, and the state should apply profit margins. For example, it is inconceivable that a can of synthetic paint that cost 2,000 new kwanzas two months ago should now cost 2,100. "No one is resisting in terms of civil construction. We are on the brink of ruin," deplored the ECO businessman.

Civil construction experts in Benguela admit that the only companies producing construction materials that are now making progress are the ceramic factories in Luanda that belong to a foreign enterprise; local companies have little chance of survival.

In fact, Benguela contractors admit that they cannot carry out projects with the material on hand. "When crushed rock is lacking, there is a shortage of cement, iron, or other raw material. Everything exists only in Luanda; the rest of the country is scenery," laments JORNAL DE ANGOLA's source.

The lack of skilled people is another problem facing the Benguela firms. It is well-known that there is a complete shortage of budget preparers and budgetary instruments applicable to the activity covered by this sector's business people.

This applies to the constructors themselves. It seems that Benguela Province has only engineers and architects because as a special curriculum was established in this part of the country as an adjunct to those engineers and architects; meanwhile, the specialized personnel trained in Luanda are not being transferred to the provinces due to an alleged housing shortage.

Foreign Investors, a Detriment to the Nation

Many foreign firms in the civil construction sector operating in Benguela Province are literally stealing, "as a matter of convenience," or, through complicity on the part of the national authorities themselves, not obeying the Foreign Investment Law and thus piling up fabulous profits that would result from transactions carried out through legal channels [as published].

An official from ECO Ltd. in Benguela Province pointed out that foreign companies are successfully bidding on

all transactions involving national firms, to the detriment of the latter. The law says that no foreign company may operate in Angola without establishing a merger or business arrangement of some type involving Angolan partners. Moreover, the foreign investors are neglecting to inform the Provincial Delegates of Public Projects about ongoing investment projects—curiously with the complicity of high-level national leaders.

In addition, the foreigners are remitting all dividends in dollars to their respective countries and not just 40 percent as provided by the law.

The source that provided this information to our newspaper said that quite recently the Portuguese firm Soares da Costa made a successful bid on the restoration of two banking installations in Benguela and Lobito, and, once more, no one knew how or why the national firms were omitted. The Cuban firm, ANTEX [expansion not given], is also working on a number of projects, having bid successfully for the second time.

In his opinion, working with foreign contractors makes it possible to improve the Angolans' technical quality while simultaneously restoring the equipment; but this involves a combination of responsibilities.

He said that there are six Portuguese firms in Benguela and probably one French company that are engaged in the completion of the Lomaum project, while the ENCIBEN [expansion not given], a local firm specialized in work of this kind, could serve to carry out what the foreign firms require.

Nevertheless, according to that civil construction technician, the work carried out by foreign companies would be less burdensome if Angolans contributed in some manner. The financing could be arranged through the new kwanza/dollar mechanism inasmuch as intervention by foreign companies alone would imply that the costs be borne totally in foreign currency.

ECO Faces Difficulties of an Economic Nature

ECO Ltd., formerly EMPREDI-WEE [expansion not given], is now in the midst of engaging in private-business affairs, awaiting only the approval of the ministry of that sector.

Considered one of the most potential companies among those operating in the construction field in Benguela Province, ECO is now facing financial problems due to the extensive debts incurred by its debtors, most of them state firms.

With a work force of about 200 men distributed among the areas of administration, service, and direct labor, the company now finds itself engaged in projects of a limited nature due to the lack of raw material.

Due to an increase in the wage structure, the company may have to cut its work force in half, by about 100 men, for, according to Osvaldo Santos, one of the company's managers, the firm does not have the financial capability

to support the new wage scales because it does not have projects to carry out or material.

Meanwhile, the firm now finds itself in the position of not having adequate equipment to handle any type of project.

*** Puna Accuses Calhas of Murder; Charge Denied**

92AF0804A Lisbon TAL & QUAL in Portuguese
30 Apr 92 p 3

[Article by TAL & QUAL reporter: "He Killed My Wife"—first paragraph is TAL & QUAL introduction]

[Text] N'zau Puna, Savimbi's right arm, accuses the number two of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Aurelio Calhas, of the double assassination of his wife, Sessa, and of Candida Savimbi, the first wife of the leader of the Angolan opposition.

In exclusive statements made to TAL & QUAL this week, Miguel N'zau Puna, former leader of UNITA, accused Colonel Aurelio Calhas, the second-ranking member of the UNITA representatives in Portugal, of having been the principal individual responsible for the death of Puna's wife, Sessa, and of the first wife of Jonas Savimbi, Candida, in 1982. However, at UNITA's headquarters in Lisbon, Col. Calhas told TAL & QUAL that he was in no way responsible for those deaths: "It is absolutely false that I participated in an act of that kind."

During the many long years of the war in Angola, N'zau Puna was one of the closest collaborators of the UNITA leader. He was considered Savimbi's right arm, had held the position of general, and at the moment he abandoned that organization, he was occupying the position of minister of interior in the Jamba administration. Two months ago Puna left Angola and sought refuge in Europe along with Tony da Costa Fernandes, another former UNITA leader.

Since that time the two dissidents made it a point to report a number of human rights violations in UNITA-controlled areas of Angola—namely, the massacre of the families of the two prominent militants, Tito Chingunji and Wilson dos Santos.

According to N'zau Puna, behind the assassinations of his wife and of Candida Savimbi lies a love story that occurred 10 years ago. Candida, Savimbi's first wife, fell madly in love with Piedoso Tchindondo, one of UNITA's military commanders. One day, Tchindondo asked Sessa Puna to take a letter to Candida. The two women were great friends, but, according to Miguel Puna, Sessa did not know that the letter contained declarations of love. Palanca, a distrustful officer who is currently a general, discovered the clandestine correspondence. He succeeded in getting the letter from Sessa and immediately communicated his discovery to Savimbi. From there to the death penalty only a step remained.

The two women were transported by car to the Catape base, one of the areas controlled by UNITA. According to N'zau Puna's version, the top man at that base was Col. Calhas, currently assistant to the representative of Jonas Savimbi's movement in Lisbon. However, Aurelio Calhas denies ever having been commander of Catape: "I was never commander of that base," swears Col. Calhas. "I was there, but only to carry out duties within the party. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the UNITA organization knows that, due to those duties, I could not be commander. There are certain things which do not jibe; things that are not compatible with the facts. I am amazed that N'zau Puna should make a statement of that type."

Miguel Puna's accusation leaves no room for doubt. "Col. Calhas was the one responsible for the execution of the two women, and this he cannot deny." But Calhas does deny those circumstances: "Puna's accusations are groundless. If those events occurred, I know nothing about them." And he repeats: "It is absolutely false that I played any part in that major event!"

Puna only learned of the death of his wife two months later. During all that time Puna questioned Savimbi about Sessa many times, but the answer was always the same: "She is in Catape and will return soon." When Savimbi finally acknowledged the death of the two women, his only answer was: "It was necessary to understand." Meanwhile, the leader did not explain how or when the two women had died. Later, a circular was posted giving the version that Candida Savimbi had been struck by lightning during a thunderstorm.

Despite being the number two man in the UNITA hierarchy, N'zau Puna resigned himself to this turn of events. "At that time I could do nothing, for those operations were being handled by a special group that had Savimbi's complete confidence," the dissident asserts. And he goes on to say: "If I stepped out of line, I, too, would be killed."

The target of Miguel N'zau Puna's latest accusations is Aurelio Joao Calhas, 38 years old, ranked number 24 in UNITA's hierarchy since the congress of 1985. He was president of JURA [Angolan Revolutionary Youth], and in 1987 he directed Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel], UNITA's radio facility. He is currently carrying out the duties of assistant to the representative of the organization in Lisbon. But, again according to N'zau Puna, Col. Calhas is UNITA's true operator in Portugal and—the same dissident goes on to say—"is a member of the special groups of the executive branch, a unit which works directly with Jonas Savimbi."

In the opinion of Aurelio Calhas, "in every war in any part of the world, human rights have been violated. The war in Angola was no exception." However, he stresses, "UNITA carried on the war to expel the foreign invaders—namely, the Cubans and Russians—and was victorious." For this reason, he continues, "That war is a source of pride for all Angolans. Now we have to

promote the peace process and, in September, give the Angolans an opportunity to choose a democratic government through free elections."

In the opinion of Col. Calhas, Miguel Puna and Tony Fernandes are, to say the least, ungrateful: "If they are now in the limelight, they owe that development to Dr. Savimbi who placed them in that privileged position." And what about the reaction of the UNITA supporters in Portugal regarding the reports given out by those dissidents? "Those who supported us recently in all conscience continue to do so now. Those who ceased to support us did so as a matter of circumstance."

* Civil Unrest, Murders of Foreigners Viewed

92AF0814A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese
30 Apr 92 p 30

[Article by J.A.: "Mortal Danger"]

[Text] In just a few days, eight Portuguese have been killed in Angola. Outside the country, the news seemed shocking. But Angolans are accustomed to this violence. And everyone has a simple explanation for it—the weapons that remain in the hands of those who used to be soldiers.

It was a black weekend for the Portuguese in Angola. In a short period of time, the Portuguese community lost eight of its members in a brutal and shocking manner. There are few details but lots of speculation, and the real story will perhaps never be known. What is known for certain, and for now, is the identity of the victims: Brito Rodrigues, a well-known competitive runner; Rodrigues's wife; Joao Pinto Ribeiro, a former professor at Luanda Law School who was Petrogal's [Portuguese Petroleum Company] representative in Angola; his wife; and their three children. The site of the crime was an area located about 100 km from Luanda that is frequently visited by foreigners.

This wave of violence began Friday. The first victim answered to the name of Abilio Guerra, a Portuguese priest of the congregation of the Holy Spirit. Curiously, last February, this 72-year-old parish priest managed to escape from a similar situation by just a hair when he was attacked inside his own church, which is located in the neighborhood of Prenda.

At the time, his presence of mind served him well, and he defended himself from his attackers. But the second attempt proved fatal.

The Portuguese community in Angola is not the only victim of this crime wave. A Libyan diamond salesman was similarly assassinated this weekend, and the slaughter of a group of Britons who made up an automobile expedition that was crossing Angolan territory is still very much present in people's memories. But what puts the Portuguese at the top of the "favorite targets" list is a kind of unawareness that is a mixture of an adventurous spirit often linked to an almost total absence of

information. This situation is all the more serious when it is known that practically every day a battalion of Portuguese disembarks in what many of them imagine to be El Dorado, without anyone painting a picture of the current situation for them either before or during their stay.

Better Safe Than Sorry

A lot of good people, however, have already begun to adopt the motto "better safe than sorry." On the front line, as always, are the Americans. And so the State Department in Washington issued a bulletin advising all Americans residing in Luanda not to venture out beyond the perimeter of the capital. Unaven II [U.N. Verification Mission II] also recently prepared a guide to the safe beaches of Luanda for the individuals in its mission. The border was fixed at Curimba Beach.

A little less than a year ago, just after the signing of the peace accords in Angola, I asked officials from both sides about disarming the soldiers from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Their first answer was almost always a deafening silence. But then, everyone would agree that the problem was difficult to solve, explaining that "the soldiers have many weapons in their possession and they will certainly turn in only one." There remained in the air, then, the prospect of a period of insecurity, with the crime rate soaring to levels that have never been seen before.

The future has confirmed this. Now it is the chief of police of Luanda himself, Gaspar da Silva, who comes to the public beach to raise the cry of alarm. This was a few days ago, and from his words, there are two pieces of data to retain. First, the number of homicides in this first trimester of 1992 has reached levels never before imagined. Second, the perpetrators of these crimes, in most cases "individuals in uniform," used firearms.

Because of this, these latest happenings did not come as a surprise. All the more so, because the peace accord that was cooked up in Bicesse can, in principle, silence only the weapons of the two belligerent parties and not those that are now in the hands of the new civilians. In other words, at the very most, new Mazingas and Cuito-Cuanavale are being avoided, but not the skyrocketing crime rate.

More Civil Violence

The Bicesse peace accord paradoxically ended up opening the way for civil violence to a certain extent, but for different reasons. First, there are the 100,000 demobilized soldiers whose integration into civilian life is really a very difficult task. These are soldiers who, in most cases, have kept their weapons and are planning to make them their means of earning a living. Moreover, the transition period, accompanied by a healthy dose of euphoria and confusion, is also of no help at all in the performance of a police force that is increasingly more

demoralized and poorly equipped. As a result, the police limit themselves to watching the parade go by, a situation that is being aggravated by the fact that the armies are paying less and less attention to the problems of public order. In short, Angola is moving swiftly toward the law of the jungle.

* Chivukuvuku on Relations With Portugal

92AF0794B Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 2 May 92 p 24

[Report on interview with Abel Chivukuvuku, UNITA foreign minister, by Jose Antonio Santos; place and date not given]

[Text] Abel Chivukuvuku, who heads the Foreign Relations Department of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], is now in Portugal, at the invitation of the PSD [Social Democratic Party], to participate in the Lisbon Meeting in Riba Fria.

In addition to this meeting, he will have separate interviews with Cavaco Silva and Durao Barroso, with whom he will review the relations between the PSD and the government in Lisbon with UNITA, which he believes are experiencing a period of some difficulty.

Tomorrow, Abel Chivukuvuku will meet with Mario Soares.

The UNITA leader is carrying personal messages from the movement's leader, Jonas Savimbi, to Mario Soares and Cavaco Silva.

Abel Chivukuvuku declined to tell DN [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] about the difficulties in the relationships between UNITA and the government in Lisbon and the PSD. He stated that it is the responsibility of those bodies themselves to define the difficulties.

He was asked how it is possible that a government that engaged in mediation for peace and is furthering the implementation of the agreements as a bridge between the parties could now be playing the exactly opposite role, as UNITA suggests. In reference to the alleged difficulties, he would only make the following statement: "The first priority is peace. Therefore, mediation must not be confused with contacts between one state and another."

The UNITA official would not explain this statement. He was asked by DN to clarify it further, that is to say, to explain whether or not the reasons for the UNITA complaint have something to do with the jealousy created by the state relationship between Portugal and Angola, a relationship that is, of course, pursued through the governments in Lisbon and Luanda. In response, Abel Chivukuvuku would only say that he intended to discuss all of these questions with Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and Secretary of State Durao Barroso.

Abel Chivukuvuku did, however, go on to discuss an issue that particularly displeases his party. "Portuguese businessmen are afraid of UNITA," he said.

Without stating it explicitly, Chivukuvuku gave the impression that in his view, the government in Lisbon has done little to correct this reality.

He assured us, however, that "whatever the future of Angola may be and regardless of who wins the elections, Angola and Portugal have a common future." He went on to explain that as a result, "We would like to improve our relations with Cavaco Silva's government."

Confirming the idea that "cooperation between Angola and Portugal will always have special priority," Chivukuvuku went on to explain, for example, that Portuguese citizens will play an irreplaceable role in rehabilitating the Angolan administration, apart from the "other sectors that necessarily involve cooperation with Portugal."

Along with this reference to Portuguese cooperation, Chivukuvuku justified the pan-African discourse of Jonas Savimbi, in particular his urgings that Angola should, on a priority basis, be oriented toward the citizens of Angola and toward Africa.

The UNITA leader said it is natural for Jonas Savimbi to express himself thus because Angola needs to have a stable framework in the region and urgently needs to begin to produce and to find markets in that area. "Our African vision does not involve exclusivity or excluding anyone," he promised.

On the other hand, Chivukuvuku admitted that it is necessary for "the international community to continue to help Angola to consolidate the newborn democracy within a multiparty context and to contribute to the work of economic and social reconstruction."

Soares Visit Postponed

Concerning the postponement of Mario Soares's scheduled visit to Angola, Chivukuvuku said that "it would have been beneficial at this time." In his view, it would have served "to reinforce Portugal's role in the peace accords and helped to bring the people of Angola together."

Chivukuvuku expressed the view that the schedule proposed by Mario Soares for his visit to Angola "was ambitious, while it is very probable that the government did not want an extensive schedule in order to avoid contact with other political leaders."

The UNITA leader expressed the hope that Mario Soares can make his visit to Angola before the elections, and, concerning the coming trip by the Pope, Chivukuvuku rejected the idea that the Holy Father's visit will benefit the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. He emphasized that "it will work to the benefit of the people of Angola and of peace."

Massacres Condemned

Concerning the recent massacres of Portuguese families and the assassination of a spiritist priest in the environs of Luanda—signs of a rising wave of violence that have occurred in the Angolan capital in recent days—Chivukuvuku protested that he regrets these actions, because “UNITA condemns them and is demanding that the government put an end to them and arrest those responsible.”

Chivukuvuku confirmed that he is “reassured by the fact that two members of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] from the Funda encampment, who allegedly assassinated a spiritist priest in order to steal his vehicle, are in the custody of the Judicial Police. We hope that the others responsible will be arrested, as well.”

Chivukuvuku said that the investigation undertaken to determine who was responsible for the deaths of Tito Chingunji and Wilson dos Santos and their families, who were reportedly tried and executed in Jamba on the orders of UNITA, has now been completed, and that any public announcement about it is the responsibility of Jeremias Chitunda.

This UNITA leader confirmed that the results of the investigation were reported to the 16 members of the Permanent Committee of the Political Commission of the UNITA (the highest party body), but he was not able to say when this information would be released to the public. The reason, as he had said previously, is that this is now the responsibility of Jeremias Chitunda, who “will decide when it is to be released.”

Chivukuvuku also stated his belief that the announcement of the results of the investigation into the deaths of Tito Chingunji and Wilson dos Santos “will absolutely not harm UNITA in terms of the elections.”

When asked to explain the reasons for the hardening of Jonas Savimbi's discourse, as recently described on various diplomatic levels, Chivukuvuku rejected the concept of hardening. And he explained that “we are simply warning the international community of the fact that we are not convinced that the government wants to hold elections in September.”

* Minister Views UNITA, Portugal, Elections

92AF0794A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 6 May 92 p 5

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pedro van Dunem (Loy) by Jose Antonio Santos; place and date not given—first paragraph is DIARIO DE NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] The minister of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] returned to Luanda yesterday after spending three days in Lisbon, where he talked with Mario Soares and Cavaco Silva. In an exclusive interview granted to DN [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS], Pedro van Dunem (Loy) discussed the Angolan peace process

and criticized the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], accusing Jonas Savimbi's movement of having a “strategy of war for Angola.” He reiterated the importance of the cooperation of Portugal and its people to the future of the Angolan nation. He stressed the significance of the visit Mario Soares plans to make to Angola, probably in July, and the inestimable contribution the message of the President of Portugal to the people of Angola will make to the process of peace. A synthesis of this interview follows.

[DN] What are the people of Angola, in general, and the government of the RPA, in particular, expecting of Mario Soares's visit to Angola?

[Van Dunem] An appeal to the spirit of harmony and the brotherhood of the entire Angolan people is anticipated, with a view toward pursuit of the basic goals—the democratization of society, elections, and stabilization of the country to ensure its economic, social, and political development.

[DN] Might we say that President Soares, without any need to teach the people of Angola any lessons or to point out their path to them because this matter is entirely the responsibility of the people themselves, will nonetheless be welcomed as a veteran, bearing witness to his own experience?

[Van Dunem] That is something the people of Angola will expect him to do. Not simply because he is an “elder,” but because he represents the country that was the colonial power. And, above all, because of his personal conduct throughout his life. President Mario Soares suffered the consequences of fascism in Portugal, and he was incarcerated in the same prison as the Angolan nationalists—Agostinho Neto, to be specific.

[DN] And he fought with the Angolans against colonialism, as well....

[Van Dunem] This was a joint struggle against fascism in Portugal and against colonialism in the colonies. Therefore President Mario Soares is an individual who identifies entirely with the final goals of the Angolan people. And his words will naturally have special impact.

[DN] Are the people of Angola expecting this?

[Van Dunem] I, in particular, am anticipating it.

[DN] Do your meetings with Prime Minister Cavaco Silva have to do with some special concerns?

[Van Dunem] I will naturally report on the status of the implementation of the Peace Accords and the activities under way regarding the elections. Obviously, I spoke about bilateral relations, and, certainly, the recent incidents in Angola of which Portuguese citizens were victims. We are going to inform the Portuguese government of the steps that will be taken to identify the perpetrators, and we will present our condolences in connection with these tragic events, which we deeply regret.

[DN] And concerning the peace process, will you present some special request to Cavaco Silva in connection with the war strategy you attribute to UNITA, asking for intervention in order to discourage this type of conduct?

[Van Dunem] Of course—so that this effort can be undertaken with UNITA and its friends and allies, particularly the EUA [United States of America], so that they too can exert the same pressure.

[DN] The consolidation of peace is Angola's first priority. What obstacles are still blocking this path?

[Van Dunem] It does not seem to me that all of the political forces involved in the Angolan problem really have the establishment of a renewed Angola as their goal. We can see this in the various actions that are working against the goals of peace.

[DN] Are you referring specifically to UNITA?

[Van Dunem] The elections are four months away, and UNITA is still placing obstacles in the path of extending the central administration throughout the territory. The areas it controls—and Jamba, its bastion, in particular—continue to be practically closed territories. UNITA has a large number of prisoners of war, and its highest leader, Jonas Savimbi, continues to pursue a kind of discourse that incites to violence and urges violations of discipline, civil disobedience, and the observance of tribal, racial, ethnic, regional, and linguistic traditions....

[DN] And rather unsympathetic references are made to the foreign citizens living in Angola....

[Van Dunem] That is true. Now even the foreigners are the target of Jonas Savimbi's attacks. He questions why they are in Angola and why they do not return to their native lands.

[DN] You criticize UNITA for hindering the process of peace. But of what, specifically, are you accusing it?

[Van Dunem] In a speech Savimbi gave in Cacuaco, he said that if the government does not hold elections on 29 and 30 September, UNITA will go to war again. Now, what we are seeing is a certain systematization of the presentation of this discourse. There is a UNITA representative in Washington now who is already urging that the United Nations take over the government. What UNITA is actually doing at present is preparing the domestic and international public psychologically for the fact that a war in Angola is imminent.

[DN] But is a return to war for Angola something that has now been definitively eliminated from the horizon?

[Van Dunem] The Peace Accords, although they have some shortcomings, constitute the basis for achieving the consolidation of peace, for democratizing the country, and for holding free and fair elections that can be internationally verified. The tools for achieving these goals have already been finalized, while others will be put into use. Thus we do not understand the language of

violence being used and the threats of war being made by UNITA, and by Jonas Savimbi, in particular. We therefore appeal to the international community to use whatever influence is necessary to exert pressure on UNITA in order to dissuade Jonas Savimbi and his organization from the idea of returning to war. War will benefit absolutely no one, and I can guarantee that UNITA would not derive from it the advantages for which it is hoping because it can never win power in Angola through the force of arms.

[DN] Is there reason to fear that the government will not hold the elections on 29 and 30 September?

[Van Dunem] At present, it is still possible that the elections will be held on the scheduled dates. But there is a basic issue that we view as an absolutely essential condition for the holding of the elections—voter registration. And in order for the census to be carried out, the central administration must be extended to the whole territory.

[DN] But, specifically, what has UNITA done?

[Van Dunem] UNITA has failed to billet a major portion of its elite troops with the whole chain of command. If we add to this the fact that throughout our national territory, it has established hidden stores of weapons, in inestimable quantities, we can guess UNITA's goals. Then, the troops that have not been billeted have been distributed over a number of municipalities on the pretext that they are going to pursue political activities. It is these elements, now out of uniform, who are organizing the people forcibly (when they are not killing those who oppose them) and creating disturbances so as to create the impression that the people reject the administration. There are administrators who have been targets of attacks and have been forced to leave, and then UNITA says that in the end they were rejected by the people. In one Benguela municipality, UNITA mounted an attack with mortars and bazookas and kidnapped the deputy administrator, whom they took to an area that is still under their total control.

[DN] But you still believe that it is possible to establish the conditions needed for the holding of the elections. What will have to be done to achieve these goals?

[Van Dunem] The international community must pressure UNITA to accept the democratic system and the free implementation of the principles of Bicesse. If UNITA cooperates with the government in extending the administration and if the goals of the Bicesse Accords are achieved, all of the conditions necessary for holding the elections will of course exist, and we are working in this direction.

[DN] And hasn't UNITA cooperated?

[Van Dunem] Quite the contrary. There is every indication that UNITA is even preparing for a situation such as occurred in Afghanistan, where the mujahedin marched into Kabul and seized power by force. This may be the

future goal of UNITA. Otherwise, let us see—what are 20,000 men doing in the Licua zone, apart from the soldiers distributed throughout the national territory? Where are the troops of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] that were in Zaire? There were troops training in Morocco. Where are they now? Even following the Bicesse Accords, UNITA continued to recruit young men by force, subsequently sending them to their own areas for training. We know of soldiers sent to the United States for training. To what end? All of this leads us to conclude that one of UNITA's goals must be to launch a war if it loses the elections. Now, in the final analysis, Savimbi's statements and his conduct are doing nothing but confirming that UNITA wants to seize power by any means available to it.

*** Portuguese Groups Help Train Demobilized Troops**

92P40198A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
8 May 92 p 2

[Text] Managers, Ministry of Labor personnel, and demobilized members of the Angolan Armed Forces are involved in an extensive training program with broad participation of Portuguese groups, namely COPRAI [expansion not given] (AIP [Portuguese Industrial Association]) and CIFAG [expansion not given] (IPE [State Investments and Participation]), as well as international organizations.

Within the framework of a protocol signed recently between the Portuguese Industrial Association and the Business Participation and Investments (the former IPE), COPRAI and CIFAG have just formed a consortium to undertake activities in the fields of professional training and consulting, first in Angola and later in other Lusophone African countries.

On the Portuguese side, the recently created consortium expects to include interested private enterprises, and on the Angolan side, it already has the participation of the Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Trade Ministry staff.

In its first phase, the consortium will activate the already existing Training Center in Luanda. Because the Center will train higher-ranking officers, the cost of remodeling, renovation, and other infrastructural requirements is estimated at 80,000 contos.

The new consortium headed by COPRAI and CIFAG is expected to evolve from the present cadre-training program to a program of higher education at the business management level. It also expects to apply the existing model being tried out in Luanda to other Lusophone African countries, probably starting with Mozambique.

A Program Intended for Demobilized Soldiers

COPRAI is also deeply involved in the program of rehabilitating and reintroducing demobilized Armed Forces members into the labor market through a professional training program that will be implemented in

cooperation with foreign companies and with the support of certain international organizations, namely the EEC, which has already promised assistance on the order of 77 million ECU's [European Currency Units].

According to a fact-finding study, the outlook is very good, because demobilized forces have a higher rate of education than the average Angolan citizen.

At the same time, COPRAI is about to launch an extensive professional training program for the Angolan Labor Ministry with a view to prepare cadre for the new socioeconomic reality in the country. The project, whose feasibility study is under way, will last 10 months and involve 400 trainees.

Mozambique

Military Issues To Be Discussed at Rome Talks

MB1006102992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Mozambique Government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations will resume the Rome peace talks this morning. The talks had been adjourned in March. Rome correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario reports that at this morning's meeting the two sides should lay down the military issues to be discussed.

The 11th round of talks was scheduled to begin on 9 June, but was adjourned because Italian Government mediator Mario Raffaelli was absent in view of his mediation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in the former USSR. Raffaelli returned to Rome yesterday.

Don Matteo Zuppi, a member of the St. Egidio Congregation, last night held separate meetings with the government and Renamo delegations in what has been described as the first informal meeting.

Tomas Vieira Mario reports that he learned from the Mozambican Government delegation that the latter will submit concrete proposals at the current round of talks, regarding the role to be played by the four countries that have been invited as observers, the idea being to enhance their contribution to the talks. Those countries are Portugal, the United States, France, and Great Britain.

The Mozambican Government delegation includes for the first time Minister Without Portfolio Mariano Matsinhe who until recently was security minister.

Talks Get Under Way

MB1006115292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Report from Rome by Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] The Mozambique peace talks started at the Italian Foreign Ministry in Rome this morning. This is a joint

session attended by Mozambican Government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] political and military negotiators, totaling 21 people at the negotiating table. The round was opened by Mario Raffaelli on behalf of the Italian Government.

In an impromptu speech, Raffaelli recalled that in line with the (?agenda), the current round of talks will deal with three issues, namely:

1. Formation of a single and nonpartisan national army;
2. A cease-fire; and
3. Guarantees for a full transition between the cease-fire and general elections.

Mario Raffaelli said that the government and Renamo delegations will air their views on the role to be played by the four countries that the two delegations have invited as observers; namely, Portugal, the United States, Great Britain, and France. We have been informed that the Portuguese, U.S., and British delegation have already arrived in Rome although they did not attend this morning's opening session.

Afterward, Armando Guebuza and Raul Domingos addressed the session on behalf of the government and Renamo delegations. They introduced their respective military delegations. They both said that they have come to Rome with full powers to discuss whatever is placed on the negotiating table so that a cease-fire may be signed at the ongoing round of talks.

The government's military delegation includes Army Commander Lieutenant Colonel Tobias Dai; Brigadier Joao Aleixo Malungo, intelligence chief in the Armed Forces General Staff; Colonel Stanislaw Fideles, director of the Military Intelligence Center; Major (Justino Andre Repo), director of the Judicial Office of the Ministry of National Defense; Major Eduardo Cordeiro Chande, head of the Combat Preparedness Department; and Captain Aurelio Casimiro Matias, head of the legislation and training department in the Judicial Office of the Ministry of National Defense.

Renamo's military delegation includes Lieutenant General Herminio Morais, Colonel Fernando Canivete, Colonel Vitorino Arone Julai, Major Filipe Joao, Captain Jacinto Saide, and Lieutenant Antonio Domingos.

The mediators who have attended previous round of talks were present at today's session, namely Don Matteo Zuppi and Andrea Riccardi of the St. Egidio Congregation, and Don Jaime Goncalves, archbishop of Beira. Italian Foreign Ministry officials were present for the first time.

The role of foreign mediators will be decided this afternoon.

Chissano Optimistic About Prospects for Peace

MB0906120992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said in Rio de Janeiro last night that he was optimistic about the prospects of peace. He said that Mozambique will achieve peace by the end of the year. Jaime Mause reports from Rio de Janeiro:

[Mause] Chissano said that, quote, as far as Mozambique is concerned, we will not need even two months in order to complete our talks, but we cannot risk making forecasts in view of the nature of our interlocutor, unquote. Joaquim Chissano said it is necessary to negotiate with a great deal of patience, stressing that the most decisive round of the talks will begin in Rome tomorrow to discuss military and cease-fire issues.

The head of state added that once a cease-fire is signed, the Mozambique Government will be ready to discuss guarantees with Mozambique National Resistance. He believes that such discussions could be completed in a week or in a matter of days.

The head of state was speaking to students and lecturers at the Philosophy and Social Sciences Institute at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro where 10 Mozambicans have been attending philosophy and social affairs courses since 1991.

The institute's principal said he hoped that Mozambique could attain peace as soon as possible.

Joaquim Chissano said he was pleased to note that Mozambican students were attending the institute, saying that that is proof of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation relations between Mozambique and Brazil.

An official of the institute suggested that one should look into the possibility of exchanging experiences and lecturers between that higher educational establishment and the Eduardo Mondlane University.

The Mozambican head of state arrived in Brazil yesterday at the end of a four-day private visit to Portugal. Today, Joaquim Chissano went to Sao Salvador in the State of Bahia on a private tour.

Namibia

9 Jun Press Review on Problems in Food Relief

WA0906155392

[Editorial Report]

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Distribution of U.S. Food Aid Termed 'Shocking'—A page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 4 June, says: "The shocking way in which food aid is being distributed by the SWAPO [South-West

African People's Organization] government, in an attempt to score political points, is scandalous, insensitive, and dangerous. This food, left over from the Gulf War, was kindly donated by the U.S. Government to Namibians facing starvation because of the severe effects of the drought." "The U.S. Government placed absolute trust in the government for the distribution of this food." "The conditions set for the distribution of this food were logical: The food should not be sold or used in any other way for commercial purposes, and must not be handed out to the defense force or police. These conditions were ignored." "Government officials who use people's hunger pains in order to get political support are politically bankrupt and they should realize this." "Few people will choose death above a SWAPO membership card with a two rand fee and a plate of food." "The only people who cannot see that this short-term political game is also a dangerous game are the officials who demand a SWAPO membership card before handing out free food donated by a friendly superpower." "The government will only have itself to blame when a donor country decides to administer development aid itself."

Zambia

Chiluba Seeks Foreign Aid To Revamp Economy

MB1006092992 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] President Chiluba has said that Zambia's political and economic reforms will not bear fruit without outside assistance. Addressing the 79th special session of the International Labor Organization, ILO, in Geneva, Mr. Chiluba said that Zambia needs international help to revamp the economy and accelerate the general national development. Mr. Chiluba, who addressed the assembly for the first time as president of the Republic of Zambia, said the country does not have the tools, and that all her good intentions will grind to a halt unless it receives urgent assistance from the international community.

On the recent labor unrest in the country (?and what he said) were [words indistinct] strikes in seven months than in the 27 years of the previous government, Mr. Chiluba said that reflected some excitement and some abuse now that the Zambians are all free. He said given time, the people will learn that democracy is their own creation, and that they will not have to destroy their own freedom.

Police Raid Kaunda Family Homes, Beat Up Newsmen

MB0906161792 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Zambian authorities have raided the homes of a number of prominent politicians this morning, two of them sons of ex-President Kenneth Kaunda. The raids are connected to investigations into the theft of arms and

ammunition from President Chiluba's guest house last week and the arrest of Dr. Kaunda's security officer. From Lusaka, Joe Mokhele reports:

[Begin Mokhele recording] Scores of armed paramilitary police launched a predawn swoop on the homes of at least three prominent opposition figures. One of the men, Major Wezi Kaunda, who is a son of former President Kaunda, said the paramilitary troops arrived well before daybreak today and tried to force their way into his house. He said he thought the men were merely masquerading as police and that in reality they were thieves. Major Kaunda fired three shots in the air to try to scare them away. He said it was then that the men identified themselves as police, but it was not until dawn that they were able to gain entry to the house.

According to Maj. Kaunda, the search warrant, which included the names of nine other people, said the police were searching for AK-47 rifles and ammunition. (?Three) of the searches were conducted at the homes of other Kaunda family members, including that of Dr. Waza Kaunda, the second son of the former president. Eyewitnesses say Dr. Waza Kaunda refused to allow the paramilitary police entry to his house, where a large crowd of onlookers had gathered.

The road leading to Dr. Waza Kaunda's house was cordoned off, and paramilitary police stood guard at both ends of the road. The police then proceeded to break their way into Dr. Waza Kaunda's house.

Several journalists and photographers covering the searches were kicked up and taken to the Central Police Headquarters. They included reporters from the state-owned TIMES OF ZAMBIA and the independent WEEKLY POST. The reporters were later released. Almost two months ago, the police searched a warehouse at which goods belonging to former President Kaunda are being kept and, according to one of his sons, that search and the latest one today have been carried out in order to embarrass the former president. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Says South Africans 'Still Unwelcome'

MB1006110792 Johannesburg SABA in English 0915 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Havana, Cuba, June 10 SABA—President Robert Mugabe on Tuesday [9 June] said South African President F. W. de Klerk was still unwelcome in Zimbabwe despite cooperation between the two countries to ease effects of the drought gripping southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe told the Zimbabwe News Agency, ZIANA, before he left the Cuban capital, Havana, for Ecuador that the use of South Africa's transport system did not mean a thaw in relations between the two countries.

"It does not mean that President de Klerk can now visit Zimbabwe, nor does that mean that President Mugabe will go to South Africa, nor that (SA [South African] Foreign Minister) Pik Botha can come here and meet (Foreign Minister Nathan) Shamuyarira," said Mr Mugabe.

Zimbabwe has had to import tens of thousands of tons of grain from South Africa to feed its starving people and is using South Africa's rails, roads and ports to import grain.

Drought-hit southern African states, who 11 years ago established the Southern African Development Coordinating Council (SADCC) to isolate South Africa economically because of its racial policies, this year had to seek Pretoria's help to ease the effects of the crippling drought threatening the lives of 85 million people in the region.

It was the Organisation of African Unity, the Preferential Trade Area, the SADCC and the Frontline States' position that South Africa should have an interim government first before these organisations opened themselves to Pretoria, said Mr Mugabe.

"We had expected to have an interim government in June, [but] apparently Codesa 2 (Convention for a Democratic South Africa 2) has run into problems," he said.

He said he expected an interim government to be installed in South Africa "sooner rather than later".

Information Minister Announces Resignation

MB0906112692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0930 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] Harare June 9 SAPA—Victoria Chitepo, Zimbabwe's South African-born minister of information, has resigned her post, it was reported in Harare on Tuesday.

It is the first voluntary resignation of a cabinet minister since early 1989 when a group of senior ministers retired from government in humiliation over their conviction for involvement in a car racket and for lying to a high court judge.

THE HERALD, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, quoted her as saying she was 65 and wanted to devote more time to her family and her constituency. Three months ago, her son, Tiyane Chitepo, committed suicide by shooting himself, but this had not influenced her decision, she said.

Several ministers, however, have been under pressure to resign in an effort to trim the 55-member cabinet as part of a World Bank-inspired economic reform programme that includes slashing government spending.

President Robert Mugabe, rather than wield the axe himself, has asked members of his cabinet to resign voluntarily.

Mrs Chitepo, who was born in Dundee, Natal, was the wife of Herbert Chitepo, the chairman of the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) party, who was assassinated by a landmine planted in his driveway in Lusaka in 1975 at a time when he was seen as the driving force behind the early guerilla infiltrations into Rhodesia.

Ghana

Iranian Vice President Habibi Stops Over

NC1006061792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] First Vice President Habibi, who is on his way to Brazil to attend the UN Conference on Environment and Development, arrived in the Ghanaian capital Accra last night. He was welcomed by Tsikata, the number two man of the Ghanaian leadership council, as well as by a number of Ghanaian political dignitaries and our ambassador to Ghana.

After his arrival in Accra, Habibi answered questions from Ghanaian correspondents at a news conference at the airport. Asked how Iran, as an oil-producing country, can play its part in preserving the environment, Habibi said that the incorrect use of oil is one of the major causes of environmental pollution, adding: If oil producers use suitable technology in exploiting this energy, they will pollute their environment less; this is one of the issues being discussed at the Rio conference. Developed countries have access to this technology. We propose that this knowledge be placed at the disposal of developing countries at a favorable price with long-term loans so that all countries can thus use this technology to prevent the pollution of their environment.

Electoral Commission Meets Party Representatives

AB0906164092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The Interim National Electoral Commission [INEC] today met representatives of political groups in Accra to discuss some aspects of the 1992 Political Parties Law. Hamidu Kyei Amatsé reports:

[Begin recording] The funding of political parties under the law took a greater part of the discussions. Last month, the Political Parties Law was amended by the government and this empowered INEC to set the limit of individual contributions to a party in a year. According to the review, founding members could contribute any amount to a party. Today's meeting was therefore aimed at fixing a limit on the maximum amount a member of a party can contribute for one year.

Thirteen political groups were represented. Some representatives suggested that members should also be allowed to contribute an unlimited amount. Those who supported the unlimited funding argued that the parties would need enough funds to organize themselves for the presidential and parliamentary elections. Other groups suggested an amount of 10 to 20 million cedis. One million cedis and 500,000 cedis per individual per year was also proposed. The parties said these figures are in line with present economic trends. Apart from these, it was also proposed that the law should allow members who can afford to give loans to their parties as well as party sympathizers to do so.

But, those who disagreed, argued that creditors and major contributors may tend to consider the parties as their own.

In response, the chairman of INEC, Mr. Justice Joshua Ofori-Boateng, urged the political groups to go back and submit their proposals to the commission for consideration to enable it to arrive at a reasonable amount. He said INEC will also meet other members of the commission to discuss the issue.

On registration of political parties, the chairman of INEC said parties must be represented in two-thirds of the 110 districts. He said parties are also expected to declare their founding members within six months. Mr. Ofori-Boateng said parties cannot hold public rallies until they are registered. The parties' representatives thanked INEC for the democratic manner in which it is handling issues. [end recording]

Liberia

New Appointments Made Within ULIMO

AB0906151792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a further shake-up in the ranks of the Liberian rebel group ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] based in Sierra Leone. It follows the leadership takeover by Alhaji G.V. Koromah last month, and the assassination of General Albert Karpheh. Since then, ULIMO troops in Sierra Leone have been disarmed and suspects have been arrested in connection with Gen. Karpheh's killing. Now, there has been a shake-up in the ULIMO's military hierarchy, as Foday Fofana reports from Kenema.

[Begin recording] The widely loved and respected field commander, Arma Youlo, has been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Joe Harris. The deputy acting field commander in charge of administration is Major Ibrahim Sheriff. The acting deputy field commander in charge of operations is Major Solomon Kamara and Lieutenant Colonel Ajavon Bestman is the coordinator of ULIMO. The advisory board remains unchanged and the interim administration is still chaired by Alhaji Koromah until elections are held in 60 days.

The announcement was made here by ULIMO press secretary, Mr. (Suarey), shortly after a meeting of representatives of the Sierra Leone Army chief of staff and ULIMO leaders in Kenema yesterday. A few days ago, the resident minister of the Eastern Province, Lieutenant Colonel Tom Nyuma, told local authorities in the diamond mining town of Tongo that he had no instructions to clamp down on ULIMO. It would be very ungrateful on our part to do so, as ULIMO helped us tremendously in fighting against the rebel incursion, Lt. Col. Nyuma told the people of Tongo. [end recording]

Taylor Said To Confirm Death of Soldiers

AB0906190592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The field commander of the West African peacekeeping force, Major General Ishaya Bakut, has told the leader of the National Patriotic Front, Mr. Charles Taylor, that the only way to move the ongoing process forward is for Mr. Taylor to remove all artificially created impediments and stop the current abuse of trust and good faith the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] reposed in the NPFL's [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] announcement of commitment to the implementation of encampment and disarmament.

A press release says Maj. Gen. Bakut, accompanied by the Senegalese Army chief of defense staff, General Mansour Seck, were in Gbarnga recently. The ECOMOG official and the Senegalese Army general visited the NPFL leader over the assault of his fighters on ECOMOG troops in Vahun. Maj. Gen. Bakut also said that civilians in areas under the NPFL have continued to be well receptive and cooperative with the ECOMOG peacekeeping force. He added that the only problem had been the NPFL fighters who were made to feel that they must antagonize ECOMOG in whichever little way.

Speaking during the meeting, Mr. Taylor expressed regret over the shooting incident in Vahun and formally pronounced to the visiting Senegalese Army general, Mansour Seck, the ECOMOG field commander, and their entourage that the six ECOMOG soldiers held hostage by the NPFL were dead. The bodies of the six ECOMOG peacekeepers, Mr. Taylor said, were in Buchanan, a town over 600 km from Vahun, the site of the shooting incident. The release says Mr. Taylor, however, pledged the renewed commitment of the NPFL to the implementation of the agreements. He declared that the NPFL would facilitate the work of the ECOMOG peacekeepers.

Speaking in Gbarnga at the headquarters of the NPFL, Gen. Seck told the NPFL leader that he, Gen. Seck, was sent by President Abdou Diouf to secure the release of the six ECOMOG soldiers of the Senegalese contingent held hostage by the NPFL, and that if they had been killed their bodies should be turned over to ECOMOG to be conveyed to Senegal possibly by him, the chief of defense staff. The ECOMOG guest also requested to know from Mr. Taylor why NPFL fighters in many locations were behaving aggressively to the ECOMOG troops and creating artificial impediments to hamper smooth implementation of all the provisions of the agreements currently being implemented.

Meanwhile, the Senegalese chief of defense staff, Gen. Seck, left Monrovia on Sunday [7 June] after a three-day visit to the peacekeeping force.

Mali**President Konare Names New Cabinet**

AB0906212092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Statement issued by President Alpha Oumar Konare in Bamako on 9 June; read by Presidency spokesman Ibrahim Keita—recorded]

[Text] Upon the proposal of Prime Minister Younoussi Toure, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare, the president of the Republic, today appointed, in addition to Prime Minister Toure as head of government, the following officials as ministers:

Minister of state in charge of territorial administration and security	Mohamed Lamine Traore
Minister of state for national education	(Baba Atif Aidara)
Minister of state in charge of justice and human rights and keeper of the seals	(Mag Koudissa Traore)
Minister of state in charge of defense	Abdoulaye Sekou Sow
Minister of civil service, labor, and modernization of the administration	(Djonkouma Traore)
Minister of external relations	(Mohamed Alousseni Toure)
Minister of culture and scientific research	(Nsan Ndiaye)
Minister of economy, finance, and planning	(Mahamar Oumar Maiga)
Minister of equipment and housing	Samba Sidibe
Minister of youth and sports	Mohamed ag Ertaf
Minister of cottage industry and tourism	(Ambadjo Kassougue)
Minister of health, solidarity, and the elderly	Major Modibo Sidibe
Minister of communication	Boubakar Karamoko Coulibali
Minister of mines, (hydraulics), and energy	Abdoulaye Camara
Minister of rural development and environment	Seidou Idriss Traore
Minister of employment and professional training	Miss Fatou Aidara
Minister of Malians abroad	Mamadou Diarra
Minister delegate to the prime minister, in charge of promotion of private initiative	Boubacar Ba
Secretary of state to the minister of state for national education, in charge of grassroots education	Mrs. Diallo Fanta Camara

Togo

'Growing Rift' in Government Reported

*AB1006083092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 9 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Togo's stalled transition to multiparty rule may be about to hit yet another obstacle with rumors circulating of a growing rift in the Cabinet. The election process has already been postponed following the assassination attempt of opposition leader Gilchrist Olympio and resulting widespread political violence between supporters of President Eyadema's RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and various opposition groups. On the latest development, Ebow Godwin reports from Lome:

[Begin recording] The transition government of Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh appears to have waded further into deeper political crisis, amidst disquieting reports that Mr. (Abdou Assouma), one of the two ministers recently appointed from President Gnassingbe Eyadema's RPT party, has walked out of a cabinet meeting here. There has been no official confirmation about the walkout but sources say that Mr. (Assouma), who is the minister of state with responsibility for the Togolese Armed Forces in the transition government of Mr. Koffigoh, walked out of a meeting following sharp differences over government handling of the current escalating violence in the country. (?Instructively), a meeting scheduled to take place today in Lome between the transition government and President Gnassingbe Eyadema did not come on. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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